

Administration Report of Bikaner

For the year 1913-14.

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BIKANER.

Ruler.—Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharajah Sri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., A.-D.-C. to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. LL.D. (Cambridge), Maharajah of Bikaner, Rathor Rajput, 21st in descent from Rao Bikaji who founded the State in 1465. Born on 3rd October, 1880, and succeeded to the *Gaddi* on 31st August, 1887.

Heir-Apparent.—Maharaj Kumar Sri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, born on 7th September, 1902.

Second Son—Maharaj Sri Bijey Singhji Bahadur, born on 29th March, 1909.

Bikaner State Council :—

Maharaj Sri Bhairun Singhji Bahadur, C.S.I., Vice-President and Political Member.

Rao Bahadur Raja Hari Singh of Mahajan, Public Works Member.

Rao Bahadur Raja Jeoraj Singh of Reri. Ordinary Member.

Mr. R. D. Cooper, Finance Member.

Rai Bahadur Babu Kamta Prasad, B.A., Home Member.

Thakur Sadul Singh of Bagseu, Revenue Member.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thakur Hari Singh of Sattasar, Military Member.

Area ... 23,315·12 sq. miles.

Population—Rajputs ... 88,666

Jats ... 1,58,744

Musalmans .. 91,929

Brahmans ... 67,880

Sikhs ... 8,214

Oswals ... 23,767

Others ... 2,61,783

Total ... 7,00,983

Average annual revenue for the preceding 5 years—Rs. 46,99,000.

Average annual rainfall for the preceding 5 years—11·80 inches.

"The offer is another evidence, if one were needed, of the enthusiastic loyalty and zeal which Your Highness has displayed on behalf of the Empire in connexion with the great war now raging in Europe and I tender to Your Highness my warmest thanks. As regards the special Imperial Service Contingent, I am happy to say that no sufficient reason exists at present for its embodiment; but the offer will be gratefully borne in mind for future consideration, if necessary."

His Highness also contributed Rs. 20,000 to the War Fund, besides various other donations and subscriptions. His Highness gave further practical help by putting into the Field his Imperial Service Troops, the Ganga Risala (Bikaner Camel Corps), 495 strong with 600 camels and 96 followers. In addition to the above, His Highness offered his personal services, which were accepted by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and His Highness was placed on the Head-Quarters Staff of the 7th (Meerut) Division of the Indian Expeditionary Force. His Highness left the Capital for Karachi on the 2nd September *en route* for the field of War.

4. *His Highness' Visits and Tours.*—

- (1) To Ajmer, to attend the Mayo College General Council Meetings, 6th to 8th November, 1913.
- (2) To Delhi, to join His Excellency the Viceroy's Shooting Camp in the Kheri District, United Provinces, 7th to 16th January, 1914.
- (3) To Delhi, to attend the Higher Chiefs' Colleges Conference, where His Highness resided at Viceregal Lodge as a guest of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, 2nd to 5th March, 1914.
- (4) To Ajmer, to join the Meeting of the Committee appointed to discuss the question of the Higher Chiefs' Colleges, 29th July to 1st August, 1914.
- (5) To Simla, on a private visit to His Excellency the Viceroy, 17th to 20th August, 1914.

His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by the Home and Revenue Members of Council, the Private and Financial Secretaries, and the Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, made a tour of inspection in the State, visiting Sujangarh, Reni, and Suratgarh Nizamats from the 21st to 31st January, 1914.

5. *Distinguished Visitors.*—Apart from the Viceregal Visit already mentioned in para. 1, the following distinguished persons were the guests of His Highness the Maharajah during the year under report:—

- (1) His Highness the Maharao of Kotah, 10th to 22nd November, 1913.
- (2) His Highness the Maharajah of Datia, 24th to 30th November, 1913.
- (3) Surgeon-General A. T. Sloggett, C.B., C.M.G., Director, Medical Services in India, 24th to 30th November, 1913.

- (4) The Hon. Sir Elliot Colvin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, 24th November to 1st December, 1913.
- (5) His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, 23rd to 31st December, 1913.
- (6) His Highness the Raja of Pudukota, 25th to 31st December, 1913.
- (7) His Highness the Aga Khan, 27th and 28th December, 1913.
- (8) His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpur and Major-General His Highness Maharajah Sir Pratap Singhji Bahadur, Regent of Jodhpur, 19th to 21st January, 1914.
- (9) William Malcolm Hailey, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Commissioner of Delhi, 31st January, 1914.
- (10) His Highness the Maharawat of Partabgarh, accompanied by his two Maharaj Kumars, 23rd to 27th February, 1914.

6. *Changes in the Personnel.*—In view of the increase of work in the Military Department which had more than justified the temporary appointment of a Personal Assistant in that Department, a post of Secretary was created, and Kanwar Baney Singh of Motasar, Personal Assistant to the Military Member of Council, was appointed from 1st November, 1913, to be the Secretary in the Military Department. The duties of the Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah will also be carried by him.

7. In view of the inauguration of the Bikaner Representative Assembly, a post of Secretary was created for the Legislative Department, and Babu Anant Prasad, B.A., B.L., of the Bhagalpur Bar, was appointed Secretary for the Legislative Department with effect from the 9th November, 1913. The Legislative Department has been attached to the Portfolio of the Home Member of Council. Babu Anant Prasad subsequently resigned his appointment from the 15th March, 1914.

8. The services of Mr. E. V. Gabriel, C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S., of the Political Department of the Government of India, were obtained on loan from the Government of India in March, 1914, and he was placed on special duty in connection with the re-organisation of the Mahkma Khas.

After doing much useful work for the State, for which His Highness is indebted to him, he reverted to the service of the Government of India on the 15th September, 1914.

9. Mr. A. G. Barr, Accountant-General and Secretary in the Finance Department, proceeded on privilege leave combined with furlough for a total period of six months, with effect from the 6th of April, 1914. He reverted to the service of the Government of India from the 18th of September, 1914, the date on which he proceeded on Active Service as Interpreter with the Indian Expeditionary Force.

10. The Revenue and Finance Departments had so far been combined into one Portfolio, but in view of the growing importance of the two Departments, owing to the introduction of various improvements and reforms, and in order to place the Finance Department on a sound footing, a separate Portfolio was created for that Department, and Mr. Rustomji Dorabji Cooper was appointed to be the first Finance Member of the State Council, with effect from the 17th of August, 1914.

11. Major A. K. Rawlins, D.S.O., Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah, proceeded on Active Service as Special Service Officer with the Bikaner Imperial Service Camel Corps (Ganga Risala). Consequently Rai Bahadur Babu Kamta Prasad was appointed, with effect from the 22nd August, 1914, to carry on the duties of the Private Secretary in addition to his own duties as Honie Member of Council.

12. On His Highness the Maharajah's proceeding on Active Service Maharaj Sri Bhairun Singh Bahadur, C.S.I., Vice-President, was appointed from the 1st September, 1914, to be the President of the State Council, to enable him to carry on the administration of the State during His Highness' absence.

13. *Sirdars*.—The following Tazimi Pattedars died during the year under report:—

- (1) Thakur Sabal Singh, Pattedar of Patlisar, on the 1st December, 1913.
- (2) Rao Karni Singh, Pattedar of Jaimalsar, on the 28th December, 1913.
- (3) Thakur Bairisal Singh, Pattedar of Asalsar, on the 28th March, 1914.
- (4) Thakur Shivanath Singh, Pattedar of Nina, on the 14th July, 1914.
- (5) Thakur Lachhman Singh, Pattedar of Ranasar, on the 9th September, 1914.

Of the above, Nos. 1 and 2 have been succeeded by their son and grandson, Anar Singh and Mahtab Singh, respectively; while in respect of the rest of the Pattas, the question of succession will be decided by His Highness' Government after the necessary formal enquiries into their cases have been completed.

14. *Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha*.—During the year under report 458 marriages and 122 *Osars* were held amongst the Rajputs and 36 marriages and 16 *Osars* amongst the Charans. Infringement of the prescribed rules took place in 55 marriages and 4 *Osars* among the Rajputs and 3 marriages among the Charans. In dealing with these breaches the rules were fully observed. The working of the Sabha has been satisfactory.

CHAPTER II.

Finance.

15. As noted in the foregoing Chapter, Mr. A. G. Barr, the Accountant-General and Secretary in the Finance Department, was granted privilege leave, combined with furlough, for a total period of six months from the 6th April, 1914, and Pandit Chhattar Singh, the Assistant Accountant-General, was put in charge of the Accounts Department, which he held till the end of the year. On the outbreak of the War, Mr. Barr, who was then on leave, placed his services at the disposal of the Government of India for Active Service, and consequently it was found necessary to create a separate Portfolio for the Finance Department, and Mr. Rustomji Dorabji Cooper was appointed to be the first Finance Member of Council.

16. The details of Receipts and Expenditure for the year under report are given in Appendix I.

17. The opening balance at the commencement of the year was Rs. 2,69,368-0-7 against Rs. 1,99,150-3-10 of the last year.

18. The total Receipts during the year under heads "Ordinary" and "Extraordinary" amounted to Rs. 50,40,255-6-3 (including Rs. 6,390-2-0 remitted and written off) against Rs. 53,61,047-4-10 (including Rs. 73,924-3-1 remitted and written off) last year.

19. The sum of Rs. 1,70,000 borrowed from Sri Bada Karkhana as a temporary loan to meet urgent State expenditure was included in the last year's Receipts, as shown in the Report for 1912-13, but for the sake of comparison of the two years' Receipts this loan item has been excluded from the past year's figures given above.

Deducting the amount of remissions granted, the actual Receipts for the year under report come to Rs. 50,33,865-4-3, against Rs. 52,87,123-1-9 of the previous year. Thus the Receipts for the year show a falling off of Rs. 2,53,257-13-6 as compared with those of the previous year, while they exceed the estimates by Rs. 1,80,082-4-3.

20. The gross Receipts under head "Ordinary" amounted to Rs. 50,30,898-10-8, which give an increase of Rs. 1,82,115-10-8 over the Budget estimate for the year (Rs. 48,48,783), but fall short of the actuals of the last year (Rs. 53,10,281-0-6) by Rs. 2,79,382-5-10. This deficit is attributable to a decrease in the income under heads 'Land Revenue,' 'Customs,' 'Railway and Telegraph,' and 'Sale proceeds of State lands and houses.'

21. It will be observed from Appendix I that the Receipts under heads 'Irrigation,' 'Excise,' 'Salt,' 'Saltpetre,' 'Stamp Revenue,' 'Law and Justice,' 'Engineering Department,' 'Karkhanas,' and 'Sheep farm' have been higher than those of the last year, as well as the Budget estimates for the year under report, while the income under the head 'Jail,' though higher than that of the

last year, has fallen short of the estimate. The Receipts under heads 'Land Revenue,' 'Minerals,' 'Registration,' 'Durbar Printing Press,' and 'Interest,' have decreased in comparison with the figures of the preceding year, as also with those of the estimates, whereas under heads 'Customs,' 'Railway and Telegraph,' 'Sale proceeds of State lands and houses,' and 'Miscellaneous' they have exceeded the estimates but have been less than those of the last year.

22. Reasons for increase or decrease in each case have been shown at their proper places, and it does not, therefore, appear necessary to recapitulate them here.

23. The receipts from extraordinary sources during the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,356-11-7, against Rs. 50,766-4-4 of the year before, showing a decrease of Rs. 41,409-8-9.

24. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 41,41,016-2-0 on the "Ordinary" and Rs. 7,14,050-4-5 on the "Extraordinary" side, against Rs. 38,45,612-6-10 and Rs. 14,45,217-5-3 respectively in the preceding year.

25. The "Ordinary" expenditure of the year shows an excess of Rs. 2,95,403-11-2 against that of the previous year, which is chiefly due to increased expenditure under heads 'Railway and Telegraph' and 'Public Works Department.'

26. The principal items of Extraordinary Expenditure are:--

(1)	Railway construction	...	...	...	Rs. 2,66,550	5	11
✓(2)	His Excellency the Viceroy's visit	...	..	75,867	10	3	
(3)	Repayment of Mysore loan	...	...	..	2,40,000	0	0
(4)	Donation to St. John Ambulance Association	...	...	...	..	5,000	0 0
(5)	Subscription towards the Imperial India Relief Fund	...	...	...	..	10,000	0 0
✓(6)	Donation to the Hindu University, Benares	...	...	...	..	1,00,000	0 0
(7)	Expenses incurred in connection with His Highness' proceeding to the Front	...	...	...	..	11,748	0 0

27. The Revenues of the year, together with the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 53,09,623-6-10 and the Expenditure to Rs. 48,55,066-6-5, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,54,557-0-5. The result in spite of the heavy expenditure of the year is satisfactory.

CHAPTER III.

Natural Resources of the State.

28. *Irrigation. The Ghaggar Canals.*—The Canals this year were opened on the 10th July, 1914, and continued to flow till after the close of the year under report, but the area irrigated was much below that of the previous year. This was due to the fact that towards the end of August there was a fall in the supply of the Canal water, and when it was followed by a rise towards the end of September, the rains set in, which being above the average, the Zemindars did not utilise the Canal water.

29. A reply has been received from the Punjab Government to the Bikaner State's representation referred to in para. 46 of the last year's Report about the deputation of an Officer on behalf of the State to discuss with the Punjab Irrigation Officers in charge of the Ghaggar Canal the question of improvement in the working of the Ghaggar Canals. It was stated therein that the Punjab Government did not consider the proposed discussion between the Punjab and State Officers necessary, since they did not desire to proceed with the project of raising the Otu Dam, referred to in para. 166 of the Report for the year 1910-11, to which His Highness' Government had objected, pending investigations, which were in progress regarding the possibility of increasing the Ghaggar supply. It is to be hoped that the Canals will show more satisfactory results when the distribution of water has been revised in a fairer manner. At present only a very few villages take interest in irrigating from the Canals owing to the uncertainty of the supply.

30. *Rainfall.*—It is satisfactory to note that the rainfall of the year was well above the average, the amount recorded, taking the average for the whole State, being 13·61 inches as against the quinquennial average of 10·64 inches. The rainfall in the previous year was only 9·08 inches, which accounts for the Kharif crop of 1913 having been somewhat below the average. Due to good and timely rainfall, the Kharif crop of 1914 has been good almost all over the State, though damage was caused by locusts in some parts. The statistics relating to the crop will be included in the next year's Report. A detailed statement of the rainfall will be found in Appendix II.

31. *Crops and Fodder.*—The total area brought under Kharif and Rabi cultivation was 17,31,648 bighas and 4,41,727 bighas respectively against 20,60,454 and 3,87,300 bighas in the previous year. The Rabi crop in the Suratgarh Nizamat was fairly good. The large increase in Rabi cultivation in the Hanumangarh and Mirzawala Tehsils in recent years, has led to a considerable area being brought under cultivation in the Nohr and Bhadra Tehsils. The area newly broken up and brought under cultivation in the whole State during the year was 1,23,113 bighas against 80,365 bighas in the previous year.

32. The fodder supply was more than sufficient throughout the State, grass being plentiful and the "Pala" crop much above the average.

33. The people, though still in a large measure unmindful of the importance of cutting and storing fodder in large quantities in a year like the present, have generally taken advantage which this year afforded of laying up larger stores than in the past.

34. *Forests*.—The formation of forest reserves at Hanumangarh, Churu, Sujangarh and Madh was sanctioned. The latter three reserves are intended to be mainly experimental, and their formation is based on the report of Rai Bahadur Bhai Sadhu Singh, ex-Forest Officer, Baluchistan, who was placed on special duty in 1910 to advise on the formation of forest reserves in the State. A strict conservation of the Hanumangarh Forest will, it is hoped, result in a considerable income to the State.

35. Rewards were granted for 980 trees planted in villages during the year.

36. *Shutarkhana*.—The total number of she-eamels, including young ones, at the close of the year was 1,636, and of *Maiyas* (stallions) 49 as against 1,524 she-eamels and 50 stallions in the year preceeding.

37. *Stud*.—There were in the stud at the close of the year 22 mares, 1 stallion and 9 young ones as against 19 mares, 2 stallions and 2 young ones in the last year.

38. *Thath* (Cattle Farm).—The number of animals in the Cattle Farm including cows, calves, bulls, and bullocks at the close of the year was 98 against 113 in the last year.

39. *Cattle and Sheep*.—The figures for cattle, carts, and ploughs were :—

		<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Carts.</i>	<i>Ploughs.</i>
Khalsa Villages	...	7,41,802	1,799	40,297
Patta	„	7,91,207	2,722	50,615

The above figures show a steady increase as compared with the figures for the previous years, and this is a sure sign of the prosperity of the people.

40. The cattle fair at Hanumangarh started last year was held from the 1st to 15th February, 1914. 1,584 animals were sold for Rs. 50,639-13-6, and the income from Customs fees was Rs. 1,012-12-9.

41. Proposals for starting a cattle fair in the Sujangarh Nizamat also are under consideration.

42. The sheep farm at Suratgarh, which had not hitherto been a success financially, showed a net profit during the year of Rs. 270. The scheme is now under further consideration, as the results achieved so far in improving the breed of sheep have not been altogether satisfactory.

MINERALS.

43. (1) *Palana Colliery*.—

			Tons.	Cwt.
Total export of coal	...	...	8,478	1
Total used in the State (including Railway)	...	...	9,994	15

	Tons.	Cwt.	Rs.
Total output of coal at Palana Collieries ...	18,467	16	
Total gross earnings	70,498
Total working expenses	64,401
Average cost of coal per ton	3.49
Average selling price per ton	4.224
Average number of persons employed daily	175
Number of working days in the year	346
Tons raised per man	275.64

These figures indicate an improvement on the business of the year before, except as regards the output at the Colliery, which was largely affected by labour difficulty during the latter part of the year when, owing to the rains, the labourers left for the fields.

44. At the invitation of His Highness' Government, Mr. G. F. Adams, Chief Inspector of Mines in India, inspected the Palana Colliery and the working of the Multani Mitti at Madh from the 4th to 8th October, 1913. His Inspection Report showed that the Colliery was being systematically worked. The instructions left by him for the future development of the industry are being acted upon.

45. The working of the Colliery for the year has been satisfactory and considerable progress has been made. A new steam-driven Air Compressor and the Suction Gas Plant, Cambridge Generator and Kynoch Gas Engine of 26 B. H. P. have been installed at a cost of Rs. 3,085 and Rs. 6,784 respectively.

46. The capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 20,232, bringing the total from the opening of the Colliery to Rs. 1,88,445, after deducting depreciation charges. The net earnings give a percentage of 3.23 on this.

47. (2) *Multani Mitti*.—Total output of Multani Mitti:—

(i) Palana ...	...	...	27,651 Mds.
(ii) Madh ...	...	..	9,799 „
Total ...			37,450 Mds.

Sale proceeds:—

(i) Palana ...	...	...	Rs. 4,444	1	2
(ii) Madh ...	...	...	„ 612	7	0

Total ... Rs. 5,056 8 2

Working expenses ...	...	...	„ 3,568	8	6
Average selling price per maund ...	...	...	0	2	3
Average cost per maund ...	...	...	0	1	6
Average number of persons employed ...	...	4.5			
Number of working days in the year ...	...	346			
Maunds raised per man ...	...	...	7.225		

48. These figures show a very great variation on those of the previous year when the quantity exported from the two sources was more than double the present quantity. The present decrease in the quantity of export is due to less output owing to benching and ripping up of the galleries. The fall in the figures of sale proceeds is due to less export.

49. (3) *Stone Quarries.*—

					Mds.
Total quantity sold in Bikaner city and in other					
places in the State ...	...	...	...	...	2,56,867
Total quantity exported...	...	...	...	...	888
					<hr/>
Total output					2,57,755

Total income from royalty, Rs. 2,145-3-0

50. No material progress could be made during the year in regard to working the already discovered mineral deposits, which hold out prospects of a good return. Samples of various deposits were, however, sent to outside firms, and fresh reports of analysis on them were received.

CHAPTER IV.

Railways and Trade.

51. The following statement gives the necessary information in connection with the State Railway:—

Total number of miles open ... 470·37 miles.

Capital Expenditure.—

A.—During the year:—

Open line (including Suspense) ... Rs. 4,72,389

Lines under construction:—

Ratangarh-Sardarshahr Branch line ... ,, 28,898

Lines under survey:—

(a)	Sadulpur-Delhi	...	...	...	18
(b)	Sadulpur-Hanumangarh	...	...	...	375
(c)	Bikaner-Jaisalmer	...	...	...	2,079
					5,03,759

B.—From commencement of operations to end of the year:—

Open line (including Suspense) ... Rs. 1,13,25,230

Lines under construction:—

Ratangarh-Sardarshahr Branch line ... Rs. 28,898

Lines under survey:—

(a)	Sadulpur-Delhi	...	...	...	1,296
(b)	Sadulpur-Hanumangarh	...	...	...	1,957
(c)	Bikaner-Jaisalmer	...	...	...	3,199
					1,13,60,580

Revenue.—

Gross Receipts ... Rs. 18,94,002

Working expenses ... ,, 9,49,861

Net Receipts ... ,, 9,44,141

52. *Capital.*—The principal items of Capital expenditure during the year were:—

- (1) Relaying 2 miles south of Surpura and 2 miles
on Degana-Hissar Railway ... Rs. 16,345
- (2) Locking and rodding Bikaner yard ... ,, 27,880
- (3) Ballast on Degana-Hissar Railway ... ,, 14,211
- (4) Crossing station at Charaud ... ,, 4,219
- (5) School Building and Quarters for teachers at
Churu ... ,, 1,594
- (6) 5 units Police Quarters at Mandi Dabwali ... ,, 1,715

7.	Land for Bikaner Station yard	Rs. 1,955
8.	New Goods Shed and Platform at Bikaner	„ 3,917
9.	Building Goods Platform at Bikaner	„ 4,909
10.	Erecting gate on road leading from King Edward Memorial Road to Railway Station, Bikaner	„ 1,119
11.	Building 4 clerks' Quarters at Bikaner	„ 1,502
12.	Well with pump at Mahajan	„ 13,674
13.	Overseers' Quarters at Hanumangarh	„ 1,483
14.	Putting in a 4th line at Ratangarh	„ 1,422
15.	Building 3 clerks' Quarters at Churu	„ 1,060
16.	Relaying 30 miles with new 50 lb. rails—26 miles between Ratangarh and Churu and 4 miles north of Churu... ..	„ 2,11,232
17.	Purchasing an old E. class engine from the B. B. and C. I. Railway	„ 7,500
18.	6 Bogie third-class carriages purchased of Jodhpur Railway	„ 54,297
19.	Building 50 covered Goods Wagons	„ 79,714

53. *Revenue.*—The net earnings of Rs. 9,44,141 represent a return of 8·31 per cent on the Capital cost. The working expenses were 50·15 per cent of the gross earnings.

These figures compare with those of the previous year as follows :—

PARTICULARS.	ACTUALS 1912-13.	ACTUALS 1913-14.
	Official Railway figures.	
Total number of miles open	470·37	470·37
Total capital outlay, including suspense from commencement of operations to end of the year :—		
Open line	Rs. 1,08,52,842	Rs. 1,13,25,230
Ratangarh-Sardarshahr branch line under construction ... ..	....	„ 28,898
Lines under survey	„ 3,980	„ 6,452
Gross Receipts	„ 18,59,428	„ 18,94,002
Working expenses	„ 8,60,854	„ 9,49,861
Net Receipts	„ 9,98,574	„ 9,44,141
Percentage of net receipts on Capital	9·2	8·31
Percentage of working expenses on gross receipts	46·3	50·15

54. The increase of Rs. 34,574 in gross earnings is due to increased traffic. The increase of Rs. 89,007 in the working expenses is due to (1) a debit of Rs. 12,000 to Abstract A. II-2 for credit to the Reserve Fund, and (2) the increase in earnings on Bikaner Railway and decrease in the earnings of Jodhpur

Railway and Jodhpur-Hyderabad Railway, resulting in a larger percentage of working expenses which were apportioned among the three railways in the ratio of gross earnings.

55. Mr. H. G. Rawlins, Assistant Engineer, Bikaner Railway, was granted 9 months and 28 days' combined leave plus 5 months and 2 days' furlough on medical certificate, with effect from the 19th March, 1914, Mr. C. G. Jones officiating for him during his absence on leave.

56. Mr. A. N. J. Harrison of the Eastern-Bengal State Railway was appointed Auditor, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, with effect from the 23rd March, 1914, *vice* Mr. N. C. McLeod.

57. An application was made to the Government of India for sanction to the construction of a branch line, 28 miles in length, from Ratangarh to Sardarshahr which is an important town, the largest but one (outside the Capital), containing a number of wealthy inhabitants; and the necessary sanction having been received, work was started in June, 1914 and is being carried on as rapidly as possible. It is confidently anticipated that this line, when constructed, will add very materially to the prosperity of the people in that neighbourhood.

58. The following rolling stock was added to the Bikaner Railway during the year under report:—

Locomotive Engines "E" class	..	...	...	2
Bogie third-class Carriages	...	...	...	6
Covered Goods Wagons	...	...	...	50

FAIRS.

59. The fair at Kolayat, a place of Hindu pilgrimage, in the Magra Sub-Tehsil, about 28 miles from Bikaner, was held this year from the 9th to 13th November, 1913, and the pilgrims assembled numbered 8,225 persons.

60. The fair at Gogameri, in the Nohr Tehsil, lasted from the 7th August to 4th September, 1914, and was attended by about 35,000 persons. The income derived from the sale of cattle amounted to Rs. 15,143-9-3 against Rs. 21,294-11-0 in the last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,151-1-9, partly due to a similar fair having been started at Hanumangarh, from which district cattle were not brought to this fair.

61. The fair at Mokam known as the Bishnoi Fair lasted from the 22nd to 26th February, 1914, and was attended by 9,000 people, almost all of them being Bishnoi Jats.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue Administration.

62. The administrative charge of the Revenue Department was as usual in the hands of the Revenue Secretary, under the control of the Revenue Member, till the month of August, when it was decided to separate the executive charge of the Department from the Mahakma Khas and to place it with Mr. G. D. Rudkin, I.C.S., as Revenue Commissioner, who has been vested with certain powers in addition to those previously exercised by the Revenue Secretary. The Board of Revenue will now, as was originally intended at the time of its institution in 1910, be mainly a consultative body for important matters : it consisted of the same members as in the previous year, *viz.*,

1. Thakur Sadul Singh, Revenue Member.
2. Mr. G. D. Rudkin, I.C.S., Revenue Commissioner.
3. Babu Sheo Ghulam, Revenue Secretary.
4. Mr. L. P. LaJoie, Inspector-General of Customs and Excise.

DISTRICT STAFF.

63. *Nazims.*—With the concurrence of the Punjab Government the services of D. Ram Lubhaya were extended for another year, and he was appointed in January 1914 Nazim of Reni. No other transfer or change was made among the Nazims during the year, but it was found necessary to appoint an Assistant Nazim for the Suratgarh Nizamat, as the work in that Nizamat, owing to its increasing prosperity and the prospects of canal irrigation there, was found to be too heavy for the Nazim to do single-handed.

64. Kanwar Bhan Singh of Sankhu completed, in July, 1914, his course of settlement training in the Punjab and he was appointed to take charge of Suratgarh Tehsil. Arrangements have also been made for the training of Kanwar Jai Singh of Jasana in canal colonization work in the Punjab.

65. *Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars.*—A regular gradation scheme was sanctioned during the year and was partly brought into force. The strength of the staff remained the same, but owing to heavy arrears in the Mal Mandi work of the Bikaner City an extra Tehsildar was appointed to cope with them. One of the Mal Mandi appointments will be reduced as soon as the arrears have been worked off.

66. *Girdawars and Kanungos.*—These officials were brought on to one list and divided into three grades, taking seniority and efficiency into consideration. The scheme was brought into effect from the beginning of the current year. The strength of the staff remained the same as in the previous year.

67. *Patwaris.*—With the encouragement given to the Patwar School by the regular grant of scholarships, the difficulty experienced in recent years of obtaining a sufficient number of candidates has considerably diminished, and there are now very few vacancies in the Patwari establishment. During the year under report 12 Patwari candidates were successful at the examinations

held in January and September, 1914, and all of them were employed in the State. The school had, during the year, 16 candidates on its rolls as against 12 in the previous year.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

68. The prosperity of the cultivating classes, which depends principally on good rainfall, increased to an appreciable extent during the year. The people generally were also benefited by the rise in the cost of labour. No reports of emigration were received from any part of the State; on the contrary 123 families immigrated and settled on holdings which were granted to them on easy terms. Though some parts of the State have not still recovered fully from the effects of the terrible famine which visited the State 15 years ago, it may safely be said that the general condition of the people is better now than it has ever been since then. The increase in prosperity of Hanumangarh and Mirzawala Tehsils is very marked, and the demand for land in that portion of the State is very keen.

69. Due to the outbreak of the War. towards the end of the year, the wealthy trading communities of the State suffered some losses and this probably adversely affected the income from Mal Mandi, but this phase is now passing away and the demand for sites in the principal cities and towns is again keen; the price of land in all towns shows a steady increase.

SETTLEMENT.

70. The general revision of the last settlement was continued during the year by the Revenue Commissioner, but no important changes in the rates of assessment were made. Final proposals as regards the terms of assessment in the different portions of the State, assessment rates, etc., have yet to be made.

71. Sanction was given to the sale of permanent rights of occupancy at moderate rates, with a limited power of sale and mortgage, to the cultivators in the securer and more settled villages of Suratgarh Nizamut. The scheme, which besides bringing in a considerable sum to the State, is very popular with the cultivators, will probably be extended later to parts of the Reni Nizamut.

72. The proposal to survey and introduce some kind of record of rights in the large towns of the State was sanctioned during the year, and the work of survey will be commenced next year. With the completion of this work a considerable increase in the Mal Mandi receipts is expected.

LAND REVENUE FROM KHALSA VILLAGES.

73. The following table shows the demand and collections of land revenue for the year under review compared with those of the preceding year, together with the arrears at the end of the year:—

District.	Arrears at the close of 1912-13.			1912-13.						1913-14.						Arrears at the close of 1913-14.		
				Demand.			Collections.			Demand.			Collections.					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bikaner ...	2,400	9	2	35,423	3	6	33,404	5	7	37,666	1	3	36,673	14	8	2,951	7	10
Suratgarh ...	1,45,399	1	3	6,12,544	13	0	5,29,140	14	3	5,69,060	15	6	5,25,057	4	9	1,60,939	1	9
Reni ...	37,377	7	0	2,10,672	1	0	2,02,916	4	6	1,95,116	9	0	1,99,629	13	3	34,977	14	9
Sujangarh ...	2,199	7	6	20,474	14	9	20,132	4	9	26,927	2	9	26,927	5	1	1,411	9	9
Total ...	1,87,376	8	11	9,88,115	0	3	7,94,593	13	1	8,28,770	12	6	7,78,975	5	9	2,00,280	1	1

74. The arrears, as may be seen, chiefly relate to the Suratgarh Nizamat and are due principally from grantees of *chaks* and other land who have since left the State. Arrears from persons now residing in the State are unimportant.

DEMAND AND COLLECTIONS OF TIBI PARGANA.

75. The table showing demand and realization of land revenue in this portion of the State, where proprietary rights obtain, is given below :—

DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			Arrears at the end of the year.
Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2,283 14 6	28,105 13 9	30,389 12 3	1,690 13 6	26,578 9 0	28,269 6 6	2,120 5 9

76. The above figures call for no comment. During the year under report 1,365 bighas 2 biswas of land in this tract were alienated as against 2,156 bighas 4 biswas in the previous year. The northern circle has considerably increased in prosperity since the last settlement.

IRRIGATION.

77. *The Ghaggar Canals.*—The areas irrigated in *Kharif* 1913 and *Rabi* 1914 were 9,494 and 2,828 bighas respectively. The total working expenses, including the contribution paid to the British Government, amounted to Rs. 10,133-10-6 against which a sum of Rs. 18,225-2-0 was realised in water rates. The result is far from satisfactory, as the State is still a loser by way of interest on the Capital outlay. The supervision of the canals has now been transferred to the Revenue Department, the work of repairing the canals remaining under the Public Works Department.

78. *The Western Jamna Canal.*—The areas irrigated for *Kharif* 1913 and *Rabi* 1914 from this canal are reported to be 916 bighas and *nil* respectively, making a total of 305 acres as against the minimum of 460 acres promised by the Punjab Government. The absence of *Rabi* irrigation is being inquired into.

79. *The Sutlej Canal Project.*—This project is still under the consideration of the Government of India, and its progress has been hindered owing to an objection raised by the Bhawalpur Darbar against any share in the water being allowed to this State. It is, however, hoped that the ultimate decision by the Government of India will uphold the just claims of this State.

80. *Wells.*—The reports from the Districts show that the construction of 17 *Katcha* wells and 3 *Pukka* wells at a cost of Rs. 28,000 was commenced during the year. Owing chiefly to the great depth of the water, the *Pukka* wells will not be of much use for irrigation purposes and will be used mainly for drinking purposes.

81. *Madh and Pilap Bunds.*—No irrigation was done from these Bunds during the year.

The work of digging feeder channels with a view to increasing the water supply in the Madh Bund is in progress.

TRIBUTE FROM PATTEDARS' ESTATES.

82. Arrears and collections under this head are shown in the following table :—

District.	Arrears at the close of 1912-13.	1912-13.			1913-14.			Arrears at the close of 1913-14.
		Demand.		Collections.	Demand.		Collections.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bikaner ...	60,046 2 0	75,292 10 0	66,562 8 3	72,755 12 0	61,469 14 0	67,445 6 9		
Suratgarh ...	6,315 4 9	6,823 2 9	8,663 8 9	6,212 8 0	6,212 8 0	5,824 5 6		
Reni ...	93,560 9 3	1,73,364 13 6	1,18,824 11 0	1,34,889 12 3	1,18,016 14 3	94,905 9 6		
Sujangarh ...	26,902 11 9	99,777 6 0	94,206 10 0	98,817 8 3	94,929 1 9	27,210 1 6		
Total ...	1,86,824 11 9	3,18,718 0 3	2,88,257 6 0	3,12,655 8 6	2,80,658 6 0	1,95,385 7 3		

83. The finances of many of these estates have been in an unsatisfactory state since the famine of Samvat 1956, and no fewer than 39 small estates are still under State management, and the arrears shown above are chiefly due from those estates as well as some other larger Pattas which are under the Court of Wards. Proposals for placing the finances of these indebted estates on a sound footing are under consideration.

RESUMPTION OF VILLAGES.

84. The following villages were resumed during the year for the reasons given against each :—

<i>Name of village.</i>	<i>Cause of resumption.</i>
1. Village Bhaneka, a Huzuri village in Sub-Tehsil Magra.	For not rendering satisfactory service.
2. Half portion of Himtasar, a Huzuri village in Tehsil Sadar.	Owing to the absence of Mukhia.
3. One-fourth portion of Jamsar, a Huzuri village in Tehsil Sadar.	Ditto.
4. One-fourth portion of Jalallsar, a Huzuri village in Tehsil Sadar.	Ditto.
5. Half of village Dholeran in Tehsil Sadar.	Death of Mohabat Singh Bhogta.
6. Ramnagar.	Mahant Narabdagir, the holder of the village, having agreed to give up the village in lieu of an annual cash grant to him of Rs. 30,000, the village has been resumed in accordance with the terms of the agreement concluded with the holder.

GRANT OF VILLAGES.

85. The villages mentioned below were granted during the year :—

Name of village.		To whom granted.		
1. Somalsar	...	In Sub-Tehsil Surpura.	Thakur Pratap Singh of Bikameore.	
2. Udsar	...			
3. Desalsar	...			
4. Lalsar	...			
5. Dandsar	...	In Tehsil Sadar.	Kunwar Prithi Raj Singh.	
6. Half of Hinatsar	...			
7. Devasar (Half)	...			
8. Sareh Jatan	...			
9. Khiyeran	...	In Sub-Tehsil Lunkaransar.	Kunwar Baney Singh.	
10. Laleran	...			
11. Sareh Bichharwas...	...			
12. Husangsar $\frac{2}{3}$ portion	In Sadar Tehsil.	In Sub-Tehsil Dungargarh.	Kunwar Jeoraj Singh of Seruna.	
13. Sareh Rana Raika...				
14. Lakhansar	...			
15. Dusarna (Bas Lattiwala).	...			
16. Udana	...	In Tehsil Lunkaransar.	Thakur Jawahar Singh of Tokla.	
17. Rajasar Bhaesinghotan.	In Tehsil Lunkaransar.	„ Sardarshahar.	Rajvi Gulab Singh of Boghera.	
18. Madaparsar				...
19. Kalusaria	...	„ Lunkaransar.	Thakur Bhur Singh of Raisar.	
20. Surnana	...			
21. Kakarinchha	...			
22. Sareh Buchhawas	...			
23. Badrasar	...	In Tehsil Sadar.	Thakur Sadul Singh of Bagseu.	
24. Sawaisar	...			
25. Jaising Desar Kalyan.	In Sub-Tehsil Surpura.			
26. Mahrana	...	In Tehsil Lunkaransar.	Thakur Gop Singh of Malasar.	
27. Dulhasar	...	„ „	Thakur Bakhtawar Singh of Samandsar.	
28. Laderan	...	In Sadar Tehsil.	Kanwar Ranjeet Singh of Gadhwa.	
29. Mirgarh	...	In Sub-Tehsil Anupgarh.	Thakur Hari Singh of Sattasar.	
30. Half of Kanarwas	...	„ Reni.	Granted afresh to the adopted son of the deceased Bhogta.	
31. Kirsuli Brahmanan	...	„	Pt. Biswarsar Lal Pathak, Gayagur.	

TEHSEEL LOANS.

86. During the year under report Rs. 8,138 (Rs. 5,408 for the purchase of seed and Rs. 2,730 for cattle, etc.) were advanced as against Rs. 2,056 in the previous year. Out of the outstanding balance of Rs. 8,589-15-9 of the previous year, Rs. 7,278-12-6 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,449-3-3 outstanding at the end of the year. The increase in loans given during the year was due to a larger demand in Tehsil Hanumangarh and to more satisfactory agricultural prospects.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

87. No proceedings under the State Land Acquisition Act were taken during the year, but a few small areas in the Capital were acquired by private negotiations in connection with the new State offices and Railway workshops, the owners being given compensation in cash and other land elsewhere.

INCOME FROM SALE OF NAZUL LANDS AND HOUSES.

88. The income under this head during the year under report as compared with that of the previous year is shown in the following table :—

Particulars.	1912-13			1913-14.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bikaner city	22,733	3	3	30,770	6	6
Within the new city wall .	17,290	3	9	40,999	6	0
Districts	1,72,547	6	6	1,01,969	13	0
Total .	2,12,570	12	6	1,73,739	9	6

89. The figures for the previous year were swollen by the sale of a single piece of land at Ratangarh for Rs. 89,000. Excluding this item, the figures for this year show a considerable increase over those for any previous year. The price of land in almost every town is rising steadily, largely owing to the extension of Railway communication, and, provided the prosperity of the trading community is maintained, income under this head should show a steady increase for some years to come. During the year a large number of building sites at Gangashahar were granted at cheap rates under the personal supervision of the Revenue Member, and it is hoped it will soon grow up into a large and important suburb of the Capital.

SUCCESSION, ADOPTION AND OTHER FEES AND GAIWAL PROPERTY.

90. The following table shows the receipts under these heads both in the year under report and in the previous year :—

Particulars.	1912-13.			1913-14.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Chauthai fees	90,687	5	6	80,936	15	6
Succession and Adoption fees ...	18,667	10	3	21,055	9	6
Gaiwal (including unclaimed property)	3,268	15	9	8,480	12	6
Total ...	1,12,623	15	6	1,10,473	5	6

STAMPS.

91. The income from the sale of non-judicial stamps was Rs. 42,039-0-9 against Rs. 49,130-5-0 during the previous year.

92. The draft of the revised Stamp Act is under consideration, and the new Act will, it is hoped, be brought into force before long. The arrangement under which the Finance Department is responsible for the supply and sale of stamps and the Revenue Department for the control and general working of the Stamp Act has worked smoothly throughout the year.

REGISTRATION.

93. The income and expenditure under this head, together with the number and value of documents registered and the registration fees realized, are shown in Appendix III. This year's income exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 359-4-0.

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

94. The following are the works of public utility, the construction of which was undertaken by private individuals during the year :—

No.	Description of work.	Cost.			Name of person by whom constructed.
		Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Dharamshala & temple at Sujangarh.	2,90,000	0	0	Paney Chand Singhi of Sujangarh.
2	Pucca well at Sardarshahar ...	13,800	0	0	Bhairun Dan Bhandasali of Sardarshahar.
3	Dharamshala „ „ ...	14,100	0	0	Girdhari Lal Tantiya.
4	Pucca well „ „ „	5,000	0	0	„ „
5	„ „ „ „ „	2,100	0	0	Kunja Mali of Sardarshahar.
6	„ „ „ „ Aspalsar ...	1,500	0	0	Magni Ram Chaudhari „
7	„ „ „ „ Huderan ...	1,100	0	0	Ghansyamdas Agarwala of Ratangarh.
8	„ „ „ „ Ratangarh ...	3,000	0	0	Bansidhar Mohan Ram „
9	Pucca tank at Tidiyasar ...	1,350	0	0	Chauthmal Brahman „
10	„ well „ „ Dungargarh ...	3,800	0	0	Daulat Ram Harakhchand Bhadani of Dungargarh.
11	„ „ „ „ „ ...	2,500	0	0	Balchand Puranchand Daga of Dungargarh.
12	Dharamshala „ „ „ (for Railway Station)	20,000	0	0	„ „
13	Pucca well at Gothan Badi ...	678	8	0	Net Ram Mahajan.
14	„ „ „ „ Kheru Badi ...	600	0	0	Residents of the village.
15	„ „ „ „ Lambor Chhoti ...	1,868	9	0	Motilal Mahajan.
16	„ tank „ „ Mithri Balwant Singh	2,608	4	0	„ „
17	„ „ „ „ Kelana ...	2,500	0	0	Devi Dutt Mahajan.

COURT OF WARDS.

95. Babu Umrao Singh, the Officer in charge, Court of Wards, retired on pension at the beginning of the year. The work was carried on by the Revenue

Secretary in addition to his own duties till November 1913, when with a view to the re-organization of the Department, it was transferred to the charge of the Revenue Commissioner.

96. There were 59 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the commencement of the year, out of which 3 were released, while 9 new estates were taken under management owing to the minority of the Pattedars concerned or to their inability to manage their estates. There were thus 65 estates under the Court's management at the close of the year, out of which 31 belonged to minor Pattedars, 1 to a widow, and 17 were encumbered estates, while in the remaining 6 cases succession has not yet been settled.

97. The following are the principal Tazimi Pattedars whose estates are under the management of the Court of Wards :—

1. Thakur Heer Singh of Bidasar.
2. Thakur Sheoji Singh of Ajitpura.
3. Thakur Ganpat Singh of Kharbara.
4. Thakur Daulat Singh of Kumbhana.
5. Thakur Megh Singh of Dadreva.

98. Among the important measures taken, it may be noted, the system of accounts has been considerably altered, to the advantage of the estates and the convenience of the office. Every effort is being made to devise the best means for ameliorating the condition of the heavily encumbered estates.

99. During the year under review 2 of the wards were receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and 9 at the Walter Nobles' School, Bikaner.

100. The table given below shows the demand and collections of land revenue of the estates under the Court of Wards :—

DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.				Balance.
Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Transferred to estates released.	Total.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2,39,621 5 3	74,698 11 6	3,14,321 0 9	4,778 6 9	60,855 5 3	1,13,271 14 9	1,78,905 10 9	1,35,416 6 0

101. The gross receipts of the year were Rs. 1,78,905-10-9 against Rs. 1,13,605-14-9 of the previous year, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 88,003-0-8½ as compared with Rs. 1,13,481-5-4½ of the year before, as per details given below :—

Maintenance and other expenses of the Wards	Rs.	38,644	4	6
Payment of State tribute	...	28,631	4	3
Succession fees	...	7,229	8	3
Management charges	...	3,199	9	9
Savings transferred to other Pattas	...	5,132	10	4
Payment of debts	...	5,165	10	0

102. The opening balance of all the estates under the Court of Wards amounted to Rs. 37,572-13-11½ and the closing balance to Rs. 33,521-13-9.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENTS.

103. The charge of the Departments was held throughout the year by Mr. L. P. LaJoie, Inspector-General of Customs and Excise.

104. *Customs.*—The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 11,62,964-14-0 against Rs. 12,36,631-1-6 in the previous year, the falling off of Rs. 73,666-3-6 being due to decrease in the export chiefly of wool, oil-seed and cattle. The expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 2,219-14-0 but was within the Budget allotment. The ratio of cost to revenue was 5·71 against 5·19 of the foregoing year.

105. *Country liquor.*—The total income under this head amounted to Rs. 68,976-11-4 as follows as against Rs. 59,352-5-11 in the previous year :—

1. Profit on country liquor ...	...	Rs. 54,836	10	4
2. Fees for licenses for retail sale of liquor ..	11,349	15	6	
3. Penalties and fines ...	2,790	1	6	
<hr/>				
Total	68,976	11	4	

This shows an increase of Rs. 9,624-5-5 on the figure for the previous year, which is due to larger consumption of liquor.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,732-12-0 against Rs. 4,559-14 3 in the previous year.

106. *Hemp drugs.*—The contract for the sale of Ganja, Bhang and Charas for the year was given for Rs. 7,100. The total income, including contract money and the fines, amounted to Rs. 7,293-11-3 against Rs. 10,065-1-3 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 2,771-6-0 occurs chiefly under fines.

107. *Opium.*—In the year under report the income from license fees for the sale of opium amounted to Rs. 553-11-0 against Rs. 587-2-0 in the previous year. This decrease in income is insignificant and calls for no remarks.

In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 4,728-10-9, on account of the profit from sale of opium by the departmental agency held in deposit since 1911-12 pending settlement of a breach of contract by the contractor was finally adjusted, it being credited under this head during the year under review.

108. *Salt.*—The total income under this head was Rs. 38,807-4-0 as follows :—

1. Half duty on 43,927 Mds. of salt imported from 1st January to the end of September, 1913	...	...	...	Rs. 21,963	8	0
2. Half duty on 22,614½ Mds. of salt imported from 1st October, 1913 to the end of March, 1914	...	...	...	11,307	4	0
3. Profit from the sale of salt in stock at Lunkaransar	...	...	...	5,536	8	0
<hr/>						
Total	...	...	...	38,807	4	0

The amount of half duty due from April to September, 1914 was not received from the Government of India before the close of the year.

109. The manufacture of salt at the local salt sources had been stopped with effect from the 1st January, 1913, as mentioned in the previous year's Report. Out of 8,681 Mds. left in stock at the end of the last year, 7,382 Mds. were sold during the year under report. The remaining 1,299 Mds. are accounted for as shortage on actual weighment against the figures of the stock which were only based on estimate.

110. *Saltpetre*.—The contract for the manufacture of saltpetre in the State was given on the minimum guarantee system as in the previous year. The total quantity exported was 5,335 Mds. 36 srs. 6 chs., bringing in Rs. 8,003-13-9 against Rs. 6,494-4-0 in the previous year. The increase is due to larger export of saltpetre.

WELLS DEPARTMENT.

111. There were altogether 20 wells under the control of this department, five, viz., Karnisagar, Chautina, Nawalsagar, Ratansagar and Jail wells, being fitted with electric motor pumps and the rest being worked by bullocks.

The total income of the department during the year under report was Rs. 19,829-11-9 against Rs. 16,884 in the last year, while the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 11,708-10-9 against Rs. 12,362-3-3 in the last year, showing a net income of Rs. 8,121-1-0 during the year under report.

MANDIS.

112. The Mandi at Sangaria was formally opened in May and is making very satisfactory progress. All the shops allotted have been completed and there is now a considerable demand for residential sites. The question of establishing Mandis at Depalsar and Rajgarh was under the consideration of the Revenue Department during the year.

TREASURE TROVE.

113. No finds were reported during the year.

CHAPTER VI.

Municipalities.

(1) BIKANER.

114. (a) *Administration*.—Thakur Sadul Singh, Revenue Member, continued to carry on the duties of the President of the Municipal Board till nearly the close of the year, when Mr. G. D. Rudkin, I.C.S., Revenue Commissioner, was appointed President. The conduct of municipal affairs proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily throughout the year.

115. Owing to frequent absence from Bikaner of some members of the Committee, due attention could not be paid by them to municipal affairs. With a view to remedy the drawback, it was decided to increase the number of members on the Committee, so that there may be a sufficient number of members at any one time to carry on the work.

116. M. Abdulla Khan, Peshkar, officiated as Secretary up to the 13th May, 1914, when B. Ramgopal, the permanent Secretary, resumed his duties on return from leave.

117. (b) *Finance*.—The income during the year amounted to Rs. 3,644-3-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 35,533-13-3, leaving a deficit of Rs. 31,889-10-3 which had to be met from the State Exchequer. In the previous year the deficit was Rs. 25,494-3-6. Proposals for increasing the income by new taxation and for making the Municipality self-supporting by allowing a fixed annual grant from the State and giving it exclusive control over its finances, are under consideration.

118. (c) *Sanitation*.—The sanitary arrangements of the city are still in need of improvement. A sanitary sub-committee under the chairmanship of the Director, Medical Department, was appointed at the end of the year, but the task before it is not an easy one. Rs. 1,025 were spent on the provision of new latrines, etc.

119. (d) *Lighting*.—The lighting arrangement is now chiefly in charge of the Electrical Department, to which an annual payment of Rs. 4,722 has to be made; only a few oil lamps are now maintained by the Municipality.

120. (e) *Building and miscellaneous*.—647 applications for permission to build were presented during the year of which 575 were disposed of. Out of 546 miscellaneous files, orders were passed on 536, and 155 files in connection with the King Edward Memorial Bazaar and the land inside the new city wall were also disposed of. Sales of land inside the new city wall amounted to Rs. 41,496 as against Rs. 16,145 in 1912-13.

121. (f) *Audit and accounts*.—The accounts of the last 2½ years were audited by two experienced officials from the Accountant-General's Office. Certain irregularities were detected by them, with the result that one of the Municipal Gumasthas was put on his trial for embezzlement. The system of Municipal accounts is now under revision.

(2) DISTRICTS.

122. No important changes occurred during the year in the district Municipalities, the work being carried on as in previous years under the *ex-officio* presidency of the Tehsildars in their respective Tehsils. The total income of these Municipalities showed a surplus of Rs. 8,104-13-6 over expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 13,460-15-9. An important drainage scheme was sanctioned for Ratangarh at a cost of Rs. 10,896, of which Rs. 5,000 will be met by a free grant from the State, and the remaining amount will be paid by the Municipality by instalments spread over 5 years.

CHAPTER VII.

The Military Forces.

123. The actual strength of the State Forces on the 30th September, 1914, was :—

(1) Body-Guard	...	...	...	...	...	47
(2) Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	52
(3) Dungar Lancers	...	...	...	...	...	310
(4) Ganga Risala	...	...	...	...	...	500
(5) Sadul Light Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	339

The changes compared with the strength on the last day of the year before being :—

(1) Body-Guard	...	...	...	...	...	- 1
(2) Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	+ 1
(3) Dungar Lancers	...	...	...	...	...	-10
(4) Ganga Risala	...	...	...	...	...	+75
(5) Sadul Light Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	-78

124. The appreciable decrease in the number of men in the Sadul Light Infantry and the increase in the Ganga Risala was due to some of the men from the former having been transferred to the Ganga Risala on its proceeding on Active Service.

125. On the 27th February, 1914, the Sadul Military Hospital was formally and with due ceremonial declared open for the use of the patients of the State Army, by Sri Maharaj Kumar Sahib Bahadur, whose name it bears.

126. The arms in possession of the Ganga Risala and the Sadul Light Infantry were inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer between the 20th and 24th February, 1914, and reported to be clean and in good condition.

127. A party of 4 Non-Commissioned Officers under Subedar Balwant Singh of the Sadul Light Infantry was sent to Meerut on the 18th October, 1913, to compete at the Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association Meeting, where they won 5 prizes in the various matches.

128. Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Watson, C.I.E., M.V.O., the Officiating Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, witnessed the combined attack practice of the Bikaner Army near village Naggasar on the 24th November, 1913, and expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which it was carried out, and also spoke highly of the efficiency of the Officers and men of the Army. During the period of his stay, the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops also inspected the magazine of the Ganga Risala and the Sadul Light Infantry and was much satisfied with the arrangements for the safe custody of ammunition and the manner in which its accounts were kept.

129. *Musketry*.—On the 1st November, 1913, Naik Sheoji Singh of the Ganga Risala and Havildar Binraj Singh of the Sadul Light Infantry were sent to Meerut for a course of instruction at the 28th Musketry Class. Havildar Binraj Singh stood first among the successful Non-Commissioned Officers of all the Imperial Service Troops Regiments assembled there.

130. Naik Hamir Singh of the Ganga Risala and Jemadar Jaideo Singh and Naik Balu Singh of the Sadul Light Infantry were sent on the 12th January, 1914, to Meerut to undergo a course of instruction at the 29th Class of Musketry. Jemadar Jaideo Singh headed the list of all the successful Infantry Officers there, while Naik Hamir Singh stood 2nd amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Infantry Regiments of the Imperial Service Troops who attended there, and was awarded a Silver Medal.

131. At the request of the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, Havildar Isar Singh of the Sadul Light Infantry was sent to Meerut on the 1st November, 1913, and again on 12th January, 1914, as an instructor at the 28th and 29th Musketry Classes, respectively, and the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, spoke highly of the work done by the Havildar during his deputation.

132. 13 Officers and 7 Non-Commissioned Officers in the Ganga Risala and 5 Officers and 4 Non-Commissioned Officers in the Sadul Light Infantry qualified themselves at the School of Musketry by the close of the year under report.

133. *Signalling*.—The Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the Signallers of the Ganga Risala and the Sadul Light Infantry between the 10th and 13th December, 1913, and reported the work done by the Signallers of both the units to be satisfactory.

134. At the close of the year under report there were 1 Instructor, 2 Assistant Instructors and 9 1st class and 6 2nd class Signallers in the Ganga Risala and 2 Assistant Instructors and 3 1st and 4 2nd class Signallers in the Sadul Light Infantry.

135. On the 24th March, 1914, Jemadar Johri Singh with 2 Assistant Instructors of the Ganga Risala and Naik Sumer Khan of the Sadul Light Infantry were sent to Kandaghat to attend the Signallers' Refresher Class there and they all came out successful.

136. *Field Firing*.—The combined field firing of the Ganga Risala and the Sadul Light Infantry took place on the 18th March, 1914, near Gangashahr in the presence and under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Thakur Hari Singh of Sattasar, Military Member of Council, and Major J. F. Finnis, Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Camel Corps. The result was satisfactory, the percentage of hits scored being 14 against 11 in the last year.

137. *Survey Class*.—Havildar Jawahir Singh of the Ganga Risala, who was sent last year to undergo a course of training in the Military Survey Class, returned to Bikaner on the 2nd May, 1914, with a certificate of efficiency classified as "Good."

138. After completion of his course in the Military Survey Class at Roorkee, Havildar Ram Narain of the Sadul Light Infantry returned during the year under report. He headed the list of successful candidates of the Imperial Service Troops who attended the class and was granted a certificate of efficiency classified as "Very Good."

139. Both the Imperial Service Troops of the State—the Ganga Risala and the Sadul Light Infantry—were re-armed with the Short Magazine Lee Enfield Rifles, Mark I, and Sword Bayonets, pattern 1903, during the year under report.

140. Immediately after the declaration of War between England and Germany, His Highness the Maharajah, true to the traditions of His House, telegraphed to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy, offering the services of himself and his troops and of the Rajputs and other Military races of the State. A telegram conveying acceptance of the offer was received on the 17th August, 1914, and the Ganga Risala (Imperial Service Camel Corps) was at once mobilised and all ranks of the said Risala medically examined the same day. (Prior to the departure on Active Service of His Highness the Maharajah and the Ganga Risala, a parade of all the State Troops was held in the Fort on the 25th August, 1914, when His Highness the Maharajah in a short speech in Hindi addressed the Officers and men of the Army, an English translation of which is given below :—

*"Lieutenant-Colonel Thakur Hari Singh and Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Bikaner Army,—*Fourteen years ago, almost to a day, a parade was held in this very place on the eve of my departure with the Ganga Risala to take part in the China War.

"To-day we are assembled in the same way prior to the departure, again on Active Service, of the Ganga Risala and myself; and this time we are to take part in what is perhaps the greatest war that the world has ever seen.

"You are all aware of the broad outlines, so far as they have yet been drawn, of this gigantic struggle, and of the great Powers that are involved; and I need only tell you that, belonging as we do heart and soul to our beloved Sovereign the King-Emperor, I telegraphed, on the first appearance of the war cloud, to His Imperial Majesty and to His Representative the Viceroy, offering the services of myself and of all my troops and Rajputs and other Military races of our State, and I earnestly begged that we might be given the proud privilege of fighting for the Emperor, should the necessity arise.

"These indeed are great days for Rajputs and all other soldiers! Such an opportunity presents itself but rarely. It gratifies our life dream and ambition as Rajputs, as it must also of all loyal supporters of our Emperor and His Throne. I am sure I am echoing the sentiments of all my soldiers and of all my subjects when I thank God most devoutly for the part that He has given us in this war and for the honour which the Emperor has done us by graciously accepting our humble service.

"We have enjoyed many favours from His Imperial Majesty and His Government out here in times of peace, and when we hear the trumpet-sound of war, we are, I know, all agreed that our place is not at home to sit in ease and luxury but on the field of battle, there, for the honour and glory of our Emperor, and for the defence of His great Empire, to take our full share of responsibility and danger, shoulder to shoulder, with our comrades of the British Army.

{ "The war which our Emperor is waging is a just war, and we know that God defends the right and will assuredly give victory to our Sovereign and His troops.

"During a war it is never possible, either in the British Army or in our own, that all the various Regiments and other units should be sent to the Front at one and the same time. All of you will, I am confident, join me in wishing your comrades of the Ganga Risala every success and all good fortune in the war, but I am fully aware of the deep disappointment of the other Regiments, particularly the Sadul Light Infantry, which was only comparatively recently re-organised for Imperial Service, and its gallant and veteran Commandant Sirdar Bahadur Lt.-Colonel Deen Dayal, at not having been selected to go on Field Service. I wish to assure you that this does not imply the least reflection on any of you, or on your loyalty or efficiency. The Government of India have had such a large number of offers from the Rulers of various States that it has not been possible for them to take more than one Regiment from any single State, and indeed there are many States that have had to bear the disappointment of being omitted altogether from the Active Service list. We therefore must rejoice that we have at least one Regiment going. I fully sympathise with you, my Regiments who are left behind, but you must bear up patiently and loyally, as some day sooner or later your turn will surely come, and I would ask you to believe that in so great a war, you who stay in reserve at Bikaner are also rendering service both to the British Empire and your State. There is no saying when and where your services may not suddenly be required, and I am confident that whenever and wherever the call may come, you will always be ready and will maintain the old traditions of which we are so proud. Should the occasion arise for His Imperial Majesty to require your services I am quite sure that not only all the Standing Forces but a large contingent as well of our Rajputs and other Military races will come forward at my call to fight for the Emperor and the British Raj, and the *Izzat* of the State of Bikaner.

"It is for these reasons that I am leaving behind Lt.-Colonel Thakur Hari Singh, whose disappointment, I am aware, is also great.

"Ganga Risala! I am very sorry I shall not be with you as your leader in this war. A few days ago when writing on the subject I stated that my place was with my troops, but I have now been posted to the Head-Quarters Staff of the 7th Division of His Imperial Majesty's Indian Army, and I know you will be glad to hear of this appointment. I hope and trust we shall be in the same Division and thus not far apart, but however our duty may separate us, I know that the Ganga Risala will give as good an account of itself as it did in China and Somaliland. I leave you without anxiety in the hands of your gallant Commandant, Major Kanwar Jeoraj Singh, and I am glad to think you will have with you my trusted comrade-in-arms Major Rawlins, an old friend of all of us, and Captain Choje who has just joined.

"Remember, my brave men, what your traditions are! We came to Bikaner as fighting men. Soldiers we were and soldiers we have ever since remained. We fought for the British in the time of the great Mutiny. We have fought for them in China and Somaliland. Now we go to fight again, and may God and Sri Karniji, our Protectress, bless and preserve you; may you render meritorious services to the King-Emperor and return home safe and victorious!"

141. His Highness the Maharajah proceeded on Active Service in September, 1914, leaving Bikaner for Karachi by special train on 2nd September, 1914, and embarking from there on board ship on the 20th September, 1914.

142. The Ganga Risala left Bikaner by special trains on the 26th, 27th and 28th August, 1914, for Hyderabad (Sind), where it halted for over a month for want of orders to proceed further. On receipt of the necessary orders, the

Risala left for Karachi and embarked thence on the 17th October, 1914, the strength being:—

	<i>Sanctioned Field Service strength.</i>	<i>As Actually proceeded on Active Service.</i>
British Officers ...	.... ..	2
Native „	... 16	18
Rank and file	... 434	477 including spare men.
Followers	... 81	96
Riding camels	... 473	520 including 10% spare.
Transport camels	... 75	80 „
Officers' chargers	... ..	2

143. From the comparative statement shown above it will be seen that the Corps proceeded on Active Service in excess of the sanctioned Field Service strength, as desired by the Government of India.

144. Besides placing the service of himself and his troops at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty, His Highness the Maharajah as a further proof of his loyalty and firm allegiance offered in his Kharita dated the 9th August, 1914, to His Excellency the Viceroy to raise a Special Emergency Imperial Service Contingent of 25,000 men in the State, in addition to the troops already maintained, for any duty under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for which it might be thought fit, and also a separate force of some 3,000 men for the purpose of garrisoning the outlying districts of the State, and thereby also giving assurance of safety to the inhabitants of the rich towns of the State. His Excellency the Viceroy in his Kharita dated the 21st October, 1914, while acknowledging His Highness' loyal offers said that no sufficient reasons existed for the embodiment of a Special Emergency Imperial Service Contingent, but that he entirely concurred with the proposal of temporarily increasing the State Forces by 3,000 men. Consequently, enlistment of men for this New Contingent was begun at the end of the year under report.

CHAPTER VIII.

Police.

145. The distribution of the various Thanas and Chaukis was the same as in the last year.

146. The following additions were made to the Force during the year under report :—

- (1) 1 Inspector, 1 Mistri, 1 Store-keeper, 4 Drill Masters, 1 Bhishti and 1 Sweeper to the Police Lines at the Head-Quarters.
- (2) 1 Moharrir to the staff at Sujangarh.
- (3) 34 Constables and 24 Chaukidars to the City Police.

147. Owing to the abolition of the Reni Jail a reduction of 6 constables was made in the District Police. One clerk was reduced out of the two in the City Police. The post of a Sub-Inspector in the District Police was abolished and a Moharrir was appointed in his place. Similarly, one Moharrir was appointed in the City Police in place of a Sub-Inspector whose post was abolished.

148. The pay of the Jemadars, City Police, was increased by Rs. 2 each per mensem, that of the Khojis, City Police, by Rs. 3 each, and that of the Constables posted in the Police Lines by Re. 1 each per mensem.

149. The total strength of the Force, including the ministerial establishment, was 1,082 against 1,017 of the previous year, and the total cost of maintenance of the Department was Rs. 1,48,722-4-3 against Rs. 1,53,780-10-0 of the preceding year.

150. The ratio of the Force to population and area is 1 to 647·92 of the former and to 21·54 square miles of area, against 689·26 units of population and 22·9 square miles of area respectively of the last year.

151. One case of dacoity was committed by a gang of 6 dacoits during the year under report, and the property looted was valued at Rs. 508-14-0. Of these one was arrested, tried and convicted, two were killed in a contest with some villagers in the Nabha State, and three are still at large ; the value of the property recovered was Rs. 211.

152. The value of the property stolen and recovered during the year amounted to Rs. 80,450-5-6 and Rs. 46,451-9-9 respectively against Rs. 84,981-5-0 and Rs. 43,506-8-6 of the last year, giving a percentage of recoveries 57·36 against 50·09 of the preceding year.

153. The following statements give particulars regarding the working of the Department during the year under report :— ✓

I.

Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to properties stolen.	
Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 84,991-5-0	Rs. 80,450-5-6 ✓	Rs. 43,506-8-6	Rs. 46,451-9-9	50·09	57·36

II.

Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of conviction (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
898	1,145	957	1,102	956	1,102	488	461	232	389	50.9	46.1	85.68	77.4

154. Appendix IV shows the various kinds of crimes and cases disposed of and awaiting trial.

JAILS.

155. Lala Bishambhar Das, Deputy Superintendent, Central Jail, whose services were obtained on loan from the Punjab Government for a period of one year, reverted to his appointment under that Government in March, 1914, on account of continued ill-health, and Babu Prabha Singh, also from the Punjab, was appointed in his place from the 28th March, 1914, for a period of one year to begin with.

156. The number, average daily strength, cost, etc., of prisoners during the year under report in the Bikaner Central Jail are shown in the following statement :—

NAME.	No of Prisons.	No. of PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Mortality.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bikaner Central Jail ...	1	236	578	667	814	234.45	289.58	287	Rs. 26,415-1 3	19.67	1

157. The discipline maintained among the prisoners was as usual excellent and the conduct of the prisoners good.

158. The health of the prisoners was also good throughout the year, there being only one death against four in the preceding year. This was a case of chronic diarrhoea, the prisoner when admitted into the Jail being in bad health and 70 years of age.

159. *Jail Manufactures.*—The net earnings of the Jail manufactures for the year amounted to Rs. 8,005-14-3 against Rs. 3,820-10-2 of the previous year.

160. *The Lunatic Asylum.*—The particulars regarding admission and discharge of lunatics are given in the following table:—

Remained.		Admitted during the year.		Total.		DISCHARGED.								Remaining.		Daily average.	
						Cured.		Died.		Released other-wise.		Total.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
6	1	5	...	11	1	5	..	...	...	..	...	5	...	6	1	6.42	1.00

161 The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 433-7-6 against Rs. 464-5-6 in the preceding year.

162. *Finger Print Bureau.*—The Bureau which since its establishment was located in the Central Jail, Bikaner, under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Jail, was during the year transferred to the control of the Police Department to which the work of Finger Print properly belongs.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

163. The Sub-Inspector specially appointed for the supervision of the tribes made a tour in the Rajgarh Nizamat during the months of September and October, 1914. The Department has continued to work satisfactorily, and a steady improvement is reported in the behaviour of the members of the tribes.

164. Thirty bighas were given on easy terms to the members of the tribes who asked for land. No *taccavi* advances were made during the year as none were asked for.

CHAPTER IX.

Law and Justice.

BIKANER REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

165. One of the boons which His Highness the Maharajah was graciously pleased to confer on the public in commemoration of his Silver Jubilee was the establishment of a Representative Assembly in the State (*vide* paragraph 12 of the Report for 1911-12). In fulfilment of this boon, the grant of which originated with His Highness' long-cherished desire of associating himself with the various classes and communities of his subjects in the Government of his State in a more definite manner than had hitherto been the case, and of seeking the counsel and advice of his people from time to time in important matters affecting their interests and welfare, His Highness was pleased to constitute the Representative Assembly and to define its powers during the year under report.

166. With a view to securing the advice of an expert in settling the details in regard to the constitution and working of the Assembly, the services of Sir William Vincent, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, were obtained by the State, and His Highness is indebted to him for the valuable advice and assistance which he gave to the State in connection with this important measure.

167. With the constitution of the Representative Assembly, a Legislative Department attached to the portfolio of the Home Member of Council was created to look to the work of the Assembly. Babu Anant Prasad, B.A., B.L., of the Bhagalpur Bar was appointed the first Secretary for the Legislative Department.

168. The first session of the Assembly was held on and from the 10th November, 1913. The ceremony of inaugurating the Assembly which took place in this session was performed with befitting formality. The event was celebrated in a magnificent manner by the people, whose joy on this unique occasion was unbounded. On the opening day the route from the Fort to the Club Gate, by which His Highness was to pass on his way to the King-Emperor George V's Hall, was decorated with beautiful triumphal arches, flags, buntings and loyal mottoes. Flowers were strewn on the road throughout the route. Crowds of people had gathered on both sides of the road for greeting their enlightened and benevolent Ruler with patriotic shouts of "*Khamá Andátá.*" Groups of boys full of joy were singing songs of loyalty and devotion. After the ceremony of inauguration was over and His Highness the Maharajah had returned from the King-Emperor George V's Hall, people of the city gathered in Sri Gopi Nathji's and other temples and offered prayers for the long life of His Highness and the success of the Representative Assembly. In the evening the King Edward Memorial Bazaar and the old Bazaar of the city were illuminated. The poor were fed and sweets were distributed amongst the in-door patients of the Bhagwan Das Hospital.

169. The inauguration ceremony commenced with the reading by the Home Member of Council of the Bikaner Representative Assembly Edict, 1913, the full text of which is given below:—

Edict

OF

Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani
MAHARAJAH SRI SIR GANGA SINGHJI BAHADUR,
 G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., A.-D.-C., LL.D.,
 Maharajah of Bikaner,

TO

**Provide for the Constitution of a Representative Assembly in the
 State of Bikaner.**

His Highness the Maharajah, being desirous of associating the various classes and communities of His Highness' subjects with Himself in the Government of His State in a more definite manner than has hitherto been the case, and of seeking the counsel and advice of His people from time to time in important matters affecting their interests and welfare, is graciously pleased to issue the following Edict establishing a Representative Assembly in the State of Bikaner, and providing for the constitution and powers thereof:—

1. (1) This Edict may be called the Bikaner Representative Assembly
Short title and date of commencement. Edict, 1913.

(2) It shall come into operation on such date as His Highness the Maharajah may, by notification in the *Bikaner Rajpatra*, command.

2 (1) As soon as conveniently may be after the issue of this Edict, a
Constitution of Representative Assembly. Representative Assembly (hereinafter called the Assembly), shall be constituted in the State of Bikaner for the purpose of making laws and for other purposes hereinafter described.

(2) The President of the Assembly shall be His Highness the Maharajah.

(3) The Assembly shall consist of such number of Members, not exceeding 40, as His Highness the Maharajah may, by notification in the *Bikaner Rajpatra*, direct.

3. The Assembly shall meet at such times and places as may be appointed
Time and Place of Meeting. by His Highness the Maharajah, and every Member of the Assembly shall be summoned to all such meetings.

4. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, it shall be lawful for
Legislative Powers of the Assembly. the Assembly to make laws for all purposes within the State of Bikaner:

Provided that no such law shall have validity until His Highness the Maharajah shall have declared His assent in writing to the same.

5. When any law is submitted to His Highness the Maharajah for His assent, His Highness may either grant or refuse His assent to the same, or remit the law for further consideration in the Assembly.

6. (1) It shall not be lawful for the Assembly to consider, or make, any law affecting or relating to—

- (i) the prerogative, rights, powers, duties or privileges of His Highness the Maharajah or His Successors, or the management and control of Their Households, or
- (ii) the rights or privileges of the Members of the Reigning Family of Bikaner, or
- (iii) the relations of His Highness the Maharajah with the Government of India or of any State in India, or
- (iv) matters regulated by treaties or formal agreements now in force, or which may hereafter be made by the Government of Bikaner with the Government of India or of any State in India, or
- (v) the discipline, control or maintenance of the Military Forces of His Highness the Maharajah or any portion thereof or additions thereto, or
- (vi) such other matters as may from time to time be notified by His Highness the Maharajah in this behalf.

(2) The Assembly shall not, without the previous sanction in writing of His Highness the Maharajah, take into consideration any proposal to make a law—

- (i) affecting or which may affect the public revenue or any tax, duty, rate or cess payable under any law, regulation or established and recognized custom, for the time being in force, or which creates or may create a charge on such revenue, tax, duty, rate or cess, or
- (ii) affecting the religion or religious rites or usages of the subjects of His Highness the Maharajah or of any class of persons residing within the State of Bikaner, or
- (iii) repealing or amending this Edict or any rule made thereunder, or any law or regulation made before or after the issue of this Edict by any authority in the State of Bikaner other than the Assembly :

Provided that a law made by the Assembly and assented to by His Highness the Maharajah shall not be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the fact that the sanction required by Sub-section (2) had not been given.

7. (1) It shall be lawful for any Member of the Assembly, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed by rules made by His Highness the Maharajah in this behalf, to move resolutions on any subject of general public interest or to ask questions to obtain information on any such subject.

(2) Every resolution, if carried, shall have effect only as a recommendation to His Highness the Maharajah.

8. His Highness the Maharajah may, from time to time by general or special order, appoint any Member of the Assembly to be the Vice-President thereof for such period as He may think fit or to preside at any particular Meeting, and may further appoint a Secretary to the Assembly.

Appointment of President and Vice-President.

9. (1) His Highness the Maharajah may make Rules to give effect to the provisions of this Edict.

Rule-making Power.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such Rules may provide for—

- (i) the manner in which and the conditions subject to which persons may be appointed, nominated or elected as Members of the Assembly,
- (ii) the qualifications for being, or for being appointed, nominated or elected, a Member of the Assembly,
- (iii) the period during which, and the conditions subject to which, Members of the Assembly shall retain office,
- (iv) the manner in which Members of the Assembly shall be summoned to attend Meetings,
- (v) the manner in which the votes of Members of the Assembly shall be obtained, and providing for cases in which there shall be equality of votes.
- (vi) the manner in which the business of the Assembly is to be conducted and the order in which the Members shall sit,
- (vii) the forms for the use of the Assembly and the Officers thereof,
- (viii) the manner in which, and the conditions and restrictions subject to which, resolutions may be moved and questions asked or the budget discussed at Meetings of the Assembly,
- (ix) the procedure to be followed by and the powers of the Vice-President or other Member appointed under Section 8 to preside at any particular Meeting,
- (x) the number of Members required to constitute a quorum.

(3) Such Rules shall be published in the *Bikaner Rajpatra*, and upon such publication shall take effect as if included in this Edict.

10. No law made by the Assembly and assented to by His Highness the Maharajah shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the fact that when the law was considered or made the number of Members of the Assembly was not complete, or that any person was sitting as a Member of the Assembly whose election or nomination was subsequently declared void, or that any Member had not received a summons to any Meeting.

Defect in Constitution of the Assembly not to invalidate Laws.

11. The determination of any question that may arise as to whether a Member of the Assembly has been duly appointed, nominated or elected or as to the intention, construction or application of this Edict or of any Regulations or Rules made thereunder shall be within the exclusive jurisdiction of His Highness the Maharajah, and His decision thereon shall be final and shall not be contested in any Court.

12. Nothing in this Edict shall be deemed to affect any powers now vested in His Highness the Maharajah to make laws within the State of Bikaner without reference to the Assembly, if in His opinion such a course is expedient.

13. Nothing in this Edict shall be held to derogate from or interfere with the rights of His Highness the Maharajah in relation to the government of the State of Bikaner, and all things done by His Highness in relation to such government shall have the same force and validity as if this Edict had not been issued.

14. If His Highness the Maharajah is, from any cause, incapacitated from exercising the powers referred to in this Edict, such powers shall be exercised by, or under the direction of, the authority lawfully administering the government of the State of Bikaner in the name of His Highness the Maharajah during the period of such incapacity :

Provided, that any amendment of this Edict or of any Rule made thereunder made by such authority shall have effect during the period of such incapacity only.

15. Any rule or order of His Highness the Maharajah made under or in pursuance of this Edict may be signed by a Member of His Highness' Executive Council, and such signature shall be the proper authentication thereof.

170. The Members of the Assembly then took the prescribed oath of office and presented their *nazars* to His Highness the Maharajah. After this the Raj Pandits entered the Hall and recited *Vedic Mantras* and blessed the Representative Assembly. Thereafter His Highness the Maharajah was graciously pleased to declare the Assembly open and also to deliver the following speech :—

“GENTLEMEN,

All the necessary formalities having now been observed, I have much pleasure in hereby declaring open the Representative Assembly of the Bikaner State.

“Gentlemen of the Representative Assembly, I offer you one and all a most cordial welcome, and at the outset of our proceedings and as our first corporate act, I ask you, my first Representative Assembly, to join me in formally tendering through the Government of India to His Imperial and Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor a respectful message of our unflinching loyalty and deep devotion to His Imperial Majesty, and of our devout wishes for the health and long life of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress and the Royal Family.

“The gracious interest which our King-Emperor is pleased to take in the Rulers and States of India and the unmistakable sympathy which His Imperial Majesty evinces for India and

the millions of his subjects out here is well known throughout the length and breadth of India, and I consider it a most auspicious omen that my Representative Assembly should have its permanent home in the building associated with the name of our King-Emperor and built to commemorate the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to Bikaner, with which they honoured us in 1905.

"I am sure I am echoing the sentiments of my people when I say with what pleasure we see present here to-day in the galleries of this Hall, the British Resident who has officially come here on this great occasion in response to my formal invitation, and also with what pleasure we welcome His Highness the Maharao Sahib of Kotah, and the Nawabzada Sahib of Palanpur, who are here as my honoured guests.

"Gentlemen, the State of Bikaner has now been in existence for nearly 450 years. At first, and for a very long time after, it had to fight for its very life, and all its energies were practically devoted to this end. It was not till the advent of the English and the peace which they brought with them that our forefathers were able to turn their uninterrupted attention to other things and begin undisturbed to set in order the house that they had won.

"Now, no house could be successfully managed or be comfortable for those who lived in it if everyone were trying to do the same thing at the same time, if jurisdictions overlapped, and if the children were allowed to quarrel among themselves or to be disrespectful to their father. There must be one supreme authority to whom all would look for everything they had.

"The first thing that had to be done, therefore, after the period of fighting was over, was to organize a strong central Government that could afford protection to life and property within the State and give us an opportunity for growth. You all know how my ancestors and I have worked and struggled and studied to make our Government efficient for these objects and suitable for the welfare and happiness of all sections of the community, and no one is in a better position gratefully to appreciate than you all who are assembled in this chamber to-day how much the State and the people of Bikaner owe to the sagacious and statesmanlike policy pursued during the Reign of His late Highness Maharajah Dungar Singhji Sahib Bahadur, prior to whose lamentable and untimely demise in 1887 almost all the important departments of the State had been re-organised, proper judicial tribunals created, a responsible and efficient system of government established, and the foundations of a sound system of education laid by the institution of schools at the capital and in the districts, the fruits of which we are now reaping. I can only leave it to you and to posterity to judge how far we have succeeded.

"But this was not enough. We had set our house in order, but we had also to live, to make our lives more interesting and comfortable. The bare desert that was our patrimony, as it was, afforded a poor sustenance, and so the next step that we had to look to was to make at least a portion of the desert blossom, if not as the rose, at any rate as the cornfield. Here again I can only leave it to you and to history to pass a verdict on the results. I will only mention that when His late Highness ascended the *gaddi* in 1872, the revenues of the State were but seven and a half lakhs of rupees. His late Highness was able to leave the State in a prosperous condition, considering the circumstances then existing, for in the all too short a space of the fifteen years of his reign, not only were the heavy State debts cleared off but the income of the State was more than doubled, the figure standing at Rs. 16,15,319 in the year of his demise. During the 11 years' régime of the Council of Regency the State revenues were on an average enhanced by another three lakhs approximately, whilst the total figures for the official financial year ending the 30th September 1913 were Rs. 53,61,047 as against the ordinary receipts of 20 lakhs in the year 1897-98, when I assumed the reins of Government, which represent a net increase of Rs. 7½ lakhs in the financial year just over, as compared with the year preceding and of 33 lakhs since my coming of age nearly 15 years ago. The income of a State can sometimes be easily and temporarily raised by methods of a questionable nature with immediate serious and unfair results so far as the *ryot* and the inhabitants of the State are concerned, and which methods in the long run prove equally injurious to the true interests of the State and Government also; but it is

a source of the highest gratification to myself and the members of my Administration to know that no such aspersions can be cast in our case. The burdens of taxation on the people have side by side been very considerably lightened in past years: you will remember that a most undesirable tax, *i.e.*, the import and export duty on grain, averaging over one lakh of rupees per annum, and which has in the past yielded to the State as much as over 2½ lakhs under both heads, was remitted only last year on the occasion of my Jubilee; while the State has in addition given the most liberal advances and aid to the people for *taccari* and for the construction of and repairs to wells, tanks, etc., and remissions of land revenue. The income of the State in such circumstances can, I think, be fairly taken to be the best measure of the prosperity of the people, for it is formed of a percentage of what the latter have. We have done all we could to develop our heritage. We have already a splendid asset in our State railways, and we are, I hope, with the sanction of the Government of India, for which we have applied, about to embark on the construction of a very important section forming a valuable addition to our railway system; and we further hope we shall ere long be enabled, with the kind assistance of, and the sympathetic consideration which happily our States now receive from, His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India, to have some very important canal irrigation in the northern portions of our State, which question at present forms the subject of communications between the Punjab Government and the Government of India, and about which I am sure we may also count on the sympathy, good-will and sense of justice of His Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. We have done and are doing all that is possible in the way of education to fit our people for the competition of life, both inside and outside the State, but every year new developments and new problems constantly arise, and the burden of government to which I have devoted all my energies and the best years of my youth, is ever becoming heavier and more difficult to carry. It is also becoming more and more obvious to you all as time goes on and you are better able to appreciate things, that the interests of the State and of the general community are quite inseparable and that we must all stand or fall together. My people who were children have now grown up and I can deal with them as men. They have ever been noted for their loyalty to the King-Emperor, their Maharajah and his House. They have become more prosperous and they have also now a greater stake in their country and a greater interest in its prosperity.

"I feel, therefore, for all these reasons that a further stage has now been reached in the evolution of our State, and it is to mark this that we are gathered here this day. I think the time has come when I have a right to look to you and to all sections of the community for a greater measure of assistance in the government of the State than has hitherto been possible. I, as the father and the Ruler and leader of my people, desire to take them into my confidence now that they are daily proving themselves more worthy of it, and to seek their regular and formal help in the heavy responsibilities that weigh me down. I desire to have your advice and counsel on the many difficult problems of administration that now constantly arise, and I wish also as a mark of my trust and affection for my people that the laws by which their lives are governed shall, so far as possible, be framed by them themselves. But it would, of course, not be feasible to call together all the citizens even of one town to advise and deliberate on any point of public interest, and it becomes necessary, therefore, to introduce the principle of representation; that is, that only a practicable number of individuals who have your confidence and mine should be summoned for this purpose. The principle referred to, although generally accounted to be of Western origin, is nothing new among you and has been applied in various ways since time immemorial.

"It has, therefore, given me great pleasure, of my own free will and accord and with the sole view to our common welfare and benefit, to have issued an Edict to-day for the constitution of a Representative Assembly in our State.

"I have done this after much earnest deliberation and with a full sense of my responsibility to those who have gone before and to those who follow after, and with the greatest anxiety that the continuance of my line, by the favour of Providence, shall ever be a blessing to this little part of India. Those who have to steer the ship of State must not look behind to the mere memories of an illustrious past, but must peep out into the distance to desery

what lies ahead, and in doing so I am satisfied that this milestone placed to-day lies on the line of happiness and progress.

Let not any one go away with the idea that in bringing this new feature into the organisation of the State I am acting on a hasty impulse or that I am slavishly adopting a thing of Western growth. I spoke at some length on the subject in the speech which I delivered at the Jubilee Durbar in September, 1912. I need not reiterate here what I then said, but I hope enough has been said to make it apparent that the creation of this Assembly is a natural development, and you know as well as I that there is no Ruler in India who clings more closely than I do to all that is best in our old traditions, our faiths and our ancient civilisation and methods, things that have grown for many thousand years from the very dawn of history. We will not alter them or give them up. We will construct but we will not destroy, and in adapting ourselves and our arrangements to meet new needs evolved by time, we give up nothing but only add something.

I say that this development would have come to us whether it was suited to, or had occurred about the same time in, other parts of India or not. I have had it in contemplation now for several years. It has for long been my ambition. As Lord Curzon said during his visit to Bikaner in 1902, a good Indian Prince must live for his people. He must know them, go in and out among them, typify all that is best in their national character and traditions. But I do not say that we are not affected by what goes on around us. We owe a great deal to the discipline and methods and experience associated with the British system. We are constantly guided by the great political and administrative experience of those who rule over the Imperial Territories. They have splendid traditions at their back and a genius for government, and I confess that I have been greatly encouraged by the success of their experiments in the same direction, and am proud to think that my State, in the oldest and most traditional part of India, should be independently endeavouring to reach the same stage along the line of progress and reform, not lagging very far behind.

The Edict and the rules published to-day in connection with the Representative Assembly are, I hope, clear. So only a few remarks are called for from me as to the actual constitution of the Assembly, its powers and duties. On a comparison you will find that none of the important principles have been curtailed which were mentioned in my speech at the Jubilee Durbar on the 24th September, 1912, when I announced my intention of establishing a Representative Assembly. In accordance with the rule which I have made, never to promise or announce anything which even with the best of intentions I may not afterwards be able to carry out, I could then only speak in a general way as to the proposed powers and constitution of the Assembly, as the various details had yet to be carefully worked out. I had indicated in that speech that the Assembly would consist of some twenty to thirty members, and that in regard to legislative measures the Assembly would be empowered only to discuss Bills, and that after being considered in the Assembly they would be dealt with by me in Council in the same way as had hitherto been done.

As you will have gathered from the appointment rules, the Assembly is to consist of 35 members, including the six Members of my Executive Council, 10 members to be elected and 19 to be nominated by me. The preparation and consideration of all the rules connected with the Assembly and the working out of all the details naturally took some time, and as I did not wish further to delay the inauguration of the Assembly, I have on this occasion nominated all the members to represent the various communities; but at the expiry of the term of three years of the present Assembly, the members who have to be elected shall be sent to the Assembly by their different electorates as shown in the rules. Some day, no doubt, when the State and the people have acquired more practical experience in such matters, the number of elected members may be increased, but in the meantime the deficiency must be met by the greater breadth of view and the knowledge of individuals which my position as head of the State gives me.

While on the subject of elections, I might add that it is my intention to pass a Municipal Act and have all or a certain proportion of Municipal Commissioners elected by electorates of residents in the Municipality when the Municipal Act comes into operation; and I am at

present also considering a scheme for organising and improving the District Municipalities and the Municipal system throughout the State.

"As regards legislation, when the details came to be examined it was with great pleasure that I found it possible to grant to the Representative Assembly enhanced powers and to remove the restrictions which I had foreshadowed in my speech last year, for it will be apparent from the rules that the Representative Assembly, subject to certain safeguards and stipulations, will now finally deal with legislative measures in the State.

"So far I have considered this now move from the point of view of our own advantage and benefit and so far as it concerns our State and ourselves, but there is another and a greater standpoint.

"By the grace of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of blessed and revered memory we were offered privileges greater than any held by Indian States before—the privileges of admission to the citizenship of a world-wide Empire, a growth of hearts not hands, which by the statesmanship and sympathy of our first Queen-Empress and of Her Majesty's illustrious Successors, has become the most powerful influence for the good of humanity that mankind has known. We, that is the Rulers and States of Rajasthan, were at first connected with the British Government only by treaties of alliance and friendship, acting in subordinate co-operation with the Paramount Power—mere detached appendages with a purely formal bond. But we now have become, and that right gladly, welded into, so to speak, the confederation of the Empire, its participants and instruments, yielding to no one in the world in loyalty and respectful affection for His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and retaining at the same time what we prize dearer than life and what was more than guaranteed to us by virtue of the now historic Proclamation of the late Queen Victoria in Council of 1858, where Her Majesty was most graciously pleased to announce that 'we shall respect the Right, Dignity, and Honour of Native Princes as our own.' There have also been no prouder moments in my life than when I paid, by personal service, my homage to our beloved King-Emperor or when Viceroy's have hailed Ruling Princes as 'colleagues and partners' and as 'pillars of the Empire.' But my pride was for our States as well as for my brother Princes and myself.

"If we are part of a great and world-wide Empire, we must prove that we are worthy of the privilege and do not lag behind the rest. If the Empire is a living thing we must be alive ourselves, and our Emperor must know that we are always at his service no less in the cause of general progress and humanity than on the field of war.

"I believe that the Representative Assembly which I launch into existence to-day will help us to this end.

"We are all proud of our independence, of our liberty and freedom. We dearly love our desert land which has never yet been conquered, save by sympathy and friendship, and I am happy in the loyalty and good-will of my subjects. But we all of us together have a stronger feeling still of allegiance and devotion for the Sovereign under whose protection I reign over the State of Bikaner and to whose service both in peace and war all our blood is consecrated.

"It is also to enable us to express this feeling if necessity arises, to increase our capacity for usefulness in the service of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor that I have now strengthened our internal organisation by a closer union of its elements.

"Gentlemen of the Representative Assembly, I look for great assistance from your deliberations, and I anticipate from your advice and your shaping of the laws, great benefit and advantages to the State over which, by the grace of God, I am called upon to rule and which I personify and represent. I equally confidently hope that the Assembly will be a vital factor in the lives of the people of the State, my subjects, and destined to shed its influence on their very existence and to bring them increased happiness, and still further to ameliorate their condition, which has always been my constant aim and earnest desire. I would offer you only a few words of advice on this occasion. You must, as the old saying goes, *festina lente* 'hasten slowly.' Nobody at the beginning can be expected to do very

much and you are like a person learning a new game, and it will be some time, even with the constant efforts of the Ruler of the State and his Government, before you can become thoroughly proficient at it. You must never forget the old fable about the different members of the body, but remember always that the successful exercise of your new functions depends entirely on the maintenance of cordial relations with the other parts of the body of which you form a limb. An arm, however strong, that is severed from the head and the heart can do nothing, and I shall expect you to keep the closest touch with me and my Government on the one hand and the people whom you represent on the other. Then all will go well and you will prove yourselves really useful and be able to work for the benefit and nourishment of the whole body.

You will, I have every hope, never abuse the confidence I have reposed in you, and I can only exhort you most earnestly never to wander from the purpose of the origin of the Assembly and never to offer advice or propose a new law, except after the most careful consideration of the matter to be dealt with and with a due sense of your duty and responsibility to the Emperor and the Empire, to your Ruler, to your State and to your constituents. The Assembly is for the benefit of the State and the people and not of any community or individual. The interests of the State and the people are identical. The Assembly must be disinterested and independent, and the members must co-operate spontaneously and without pressure for the interests and purposes that are common to the whole community, for the greatest good of the greatest number. When you once enter the Assembly Hall you must endeavour to leave self-interest and self-glorification outside, and I feel it my duty to say that there is nothing that will be visited with my displeasure so severely as any appearance of self-seeking or personal motive or any undignified conduct or unbecoming demeanor.

Subject to these remarks, however, and to your constant remembrance of the inherent supremacy of the Ruler of the State in all matters and causes with which you deal, I invite from you the most full and free discussion of all the business that I have authorised to come within your sphere. It is the honest and candid opinion of every one that I desire to have in the future as I have also always asked for in the past. Let no one be deterred from speaking his own mind by fear that his views will not be acceptable to me or to my Government. Your deliberations will be privileged, and no one shall suffer in any way for the opinions he expresses, subject of course to the provisos already referred to, and that freedom of debate is always combined with loyalty to the State and its Ruler and to his House, and subject further to your discussions being couched in respectful and courteous language to all concerned. There must be one spirit and one purpose to make the State in all its activities and all its parts a more efficient and more effective instrument for the furtherance of our corporate welfare and for the strength and unity and growth of the State itself.

Gentlemen of the Representative Assembly, not only do I welcome you but no one will rejoice more heartily than myself should this important experiment, on which we are to-day embarking, ultimately prove the unqualified success which, in common with all well-wishers of the State and the people, I desire it to be. So long as you work on the right lines and are guided by the indispensable principles of loyalty, public spirit, patriotism for your country, and devotion to duty, combined with a full sense of justice and equity, you cannot go wrong, and you have a grand field and unexceptional opportunities before you for rendering yeoman service to your Maharajah, your State and your fellow-subjects. His Excellency Lord Hardinge in his speech at the State banquet here last year testified to the great advantage it had been to the Government of India to hear questions affecting the moral and material interests of the people frankly discussed in the Imperial Legislative Council, and he added that in his judgment the enlarged Councils had done nothing but good and had been of great assistance in legislation, and after expressing his pleasure at hearing of the proposal to create a Representative Assembly in this State, His Excellency expressed the hope that we should have the same experience as the Government of India. I feel sure that such words of encouragement from such a broad-minded Viceroy and such a true friend of India and the Indians, as also of the Indian States and their Rulers, will be of great encouragement to you when entering upon your new duties, and that at the same time

they will bring home to you a full sense of your very heavy responsibilities, and that you will endeavour throughout to fulfil the expectations that are formed of you. I would like to remind you also that your success or failure is of importance not only to the Bikaner State, but that the failure of this experiment, which is a novel one for this part of India, might ultimately retard similar development and progress in other States, whilst speaking in all modesty, the failures of such institutions in Oriental countries and States, large and small, can but have a prejudicial effect on the development of Governments on such progressive and liberal lines, a form of Government in which I am a great believer, subject to certain safeguards and alterations, wherever required to meet peculiar and local circumstances, and further a form of Government, which in my personal opinion will be the one prevailing in most countries in the not very distant future.

“With these remarks I must leave the future in your hands with a devout prayer to the Almighty to guide your labours so that they may always be directed towards the safety, honour, and welfare of the State and people of Bikaner.”

171. After the speech the non-official members of the Assembly presented to His Highness a congratulatory address, offering their loyal duty and grateful thanks to His Highness for establishing the Representative Assembly in the State. The members of the Assembly, as their first corporate act, passed a Resolution requesting His Highness to associate the name of the Bikaner Representative Assembly with that of His Highness in the message of loyalty and devotion which His Highness was pleased to signify his intention of forwarding to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor in his opening speech.

172. After the Rules and Regulations constituting the Representative Assembly were explained to the members by the Secretary, the Assembly was adjourned *sine die*.

173. His Highness the Maharao Sahib of Kotah, the Nawabzada Sahib of Palanpur, Sri MaharajKumar Sahib Bahadur and the Resident, Western Rajputana States, attended as visitors the first meeting of the Representative Assembly.

174. The next meeting of the Representative Assembly was held on the 24th February, 1914, when the work before the Assembly consisted of a few resolutions and a number of interpellations.

175. The September Session of the Assembly was postponed owing to His Highness the Maharajah having proceeded to Europe on Active Service to participate in the Great War between England and Germany.

RULES AND ORDERS.

176. During the year under report, the Special Law of 1899 regarding the prevention of adultery and illegitimate births was repealed by the order of the Council, dated the 30th June, 1914. No new Act was passed during the year under report except Ordinance No. 1 of 1914, regarding the Bikaner and British Governments' Naval and Military news, issued from the office of the Vice-President of the Council on the 15th August, 1914.

GENERAL.

177. With the appointment of the Revenue Commissioner the work of hearing appeals in regular revenue cases was transferred from the Chief Court to the Revenue Commissioner.

During the year under report a new Court was established at Suratgarh, presided over by an Assistant Nazim with first-class Magisterial Powers on the criminal side and with jurisdiction to hear suits up to the value of Rs. 1,000 on the Civil side, in order to relieve the Nazim of some of the judicial work and to enable him to devote more of his time to administrative work.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

178. The statement below shows the quantity of work disposed of by the various Courts during the year under review :—

No.	Court.	Kind of cases.	Cases pending.	Cases instituted.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1	Chief Court ...	Original ...	3	37	40	35	5
		Appellate ...	11	181	192	182	10
			14	218	232	217	15
2	Nizamat ...	Original ...	43	466	509	455	54
		Appellate ...	4	41	45	42	3
			47	507	554	497	57
3	Assistant Nazim's Court, Bikaner.	Original ...	5	138	143	132	11
4	Tehsildars' Courts ...	„ ...	43	867	910	834	76
Grand Total ...			109	1,730	1,839	1,680	159

179. The figures for the previous year and the year under review are compared below :—

Year.	No. of cases requiring disposal.	No. decided.	Pending.
1912-13	1,572	1,463	109
1913-14	1,839	1,680	159

180. The percentage of disposal was 92·98 as against 93·07 of the last year.

181. The number of persons dealt with and disposed of by the Courts during the year under report was 3,166 and 2,839 against 2,922 and 2,713, respectively, of the preceding year. This gives a percentage of disposals of 89·67 against 92·84 of the year before, *vide* Appendix V.

182. *Criminal Appellate Court.*—The following table shows the number of appeals and disposals :—

(Detailed information is contained in Appendix VI).

Year.	No. of Appeals.	No. decided.	Pending.	Percentage.
1912-13	192	177	15	92.19
1913-14	237	224	13	94.52

183. The percentage of sentences confirmed was 68.30 against 54.24 of the last year.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

184. The following statement shows the volume of work disposed of by the various Courts during the year under review:—

No.	Court.	Kind of cases.	Cases pending.	Cases instituted.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of.	Pending
1	Chief Court	Original	3	5	8	2	6
		Appellate	16	140	156	138	18
			19	145	164	140	24
2	Nizamats	Original	76	149	225	161	64
		Appellate	15	152	167	135	32
			91	301	392	296	96
3	Assistant Nazim's Court, Bikaner ...	Original	109	413	522	470	52
4	Tehsildars' Courts ...	„	141	1,135	1,276	1,159	117
Grand Total ...			360	1,994	2,354	2,065	289

185. *Original Civil Work.*—The total number of original suits for disposal stood at 2,031, of which 1,792 were decided, leaving a balance of 239 pending as against 2,235, 1,906 and 329 respectively of the last year, *vide* Appendix VII.

The percentage of disposal was 88.23 as against 85.28 of the last year.

The average duration of suits in all the Courts was 5 months and 23 days as against 2 months and 2 days of the preceding year. This increase in the average duration was chiefly due to one case on the original side of the Chief Court remaining pending for over two years, as the evidence of witnesses residing in places outside the State had to be obtained by commission entailing considerable delays, and to some of the cases in the Nizamat Courts having been delayed for similar seasons.

186. *Execution of Decrees.*—The number of applications for execution of decrees was 1,482, of which 1,217 were disposed of, leaving 265 pending as against 1,910, 1,631, and 279 of the year before, *vide* Appendix VIII.

The percentage of disposal was 82·11 as against 85·39 of the previous year.

187. *Civil Appellate Work*.—The following table shows the number of appeals and disposals :—

Year.	Total No. of Appeals.	No. disposed of.	No. pending.	Percentage of disposal.
1912-13 	275	244	31	88·73
1913-14 	323	273	50	84·52

188. Out of 273 cases decided, decrees were confirmed in 132, which gives a percentage of 48·35 as against 52·05 of the preceding year, *vide* Appendix IX.

189. The average duration was 1 month and 17 days as against 1 month and 20 days of the preceding year.

190. *Revenue Cases*.—The following table shows the work of the various Courts on the Revenue side :—

No.	Court.	Kind of cases.	Cases pending.	Cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
1.	Chief Court 	Appellate 	1	21	22	20	2
2.	Nizamats 	Original 	4	41	45	38	7
		Appellate 	6	33	39	36	3
		Total 	10	74	84	74	10
3.	T'ehsildars' Courts ...	Original 	51	145	196	172	24
GRAND TOTAL ...			62	240	302	266	36

191. *Extradition*.—The relations of the Bikaner State with the British Districts as well as with the Indian States in regard to the extradition of criminals continued to be cordial, and there was not a single case during the year under report in which any difficulty arose.

192. The number of cases of extradition from this State to British India was 16 and to other States 22, while that of demand for extradition to Bikaner was 13 in the case of British Districts and 38 in that of the other Indian States.

CHAPTER X.

Education.

193. *General.*—In the beginning of April, 1914, Mr. Herbert Sherring, owing to ill health, resigned his appointment as Director of Education in Bikaner, preparatory to his retirement from the service of the Government of India.

194. The post of Director of Education was originally created for a period of three years, but during the 17 months of Mr. Sherring's tenure of office, the Department of Education was so completely organized and the advance made was so great that the further continuance of the post, at least for the time being, was considered unnecessary. The office of Director of Education was accordingly abolished with effect from the 6th April, 1914, and that of the Inspector of District Schools was re-created with effect from the same date, and the management of the Dungar College, the Walter Nobles' School, the Durbar High School, the District Schools, and the Lady Elgin Girls' School, was placed under the direct control of the Home Department, as was the case before the appointment of a Director of Education.

195. The total expenditure under this head, including the expenses incurred in connection with the Mayo College at Ajmer, amounted to Rs. 56,916-9-6 during the year under report as against Rs. 54,386-3-7 in the previous year.

196. The table below gives some particulars regarding the various educational institutions at the Capital as well as in the districts :—

Serial No.	Description of Schools.	Number of Schools.		No. of pupils on rolls on the 30th September.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Bikaner House, Mayo College, Ajmer ... ..	...	...	7	4	...	...	4,456	0	4	
2	Walter Nobles' School	1	1	110	102	82-00	76-335	9,366	9	0	
3	Dungar College (College Section).	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,125	1	0	
4	" " including Vernacular Branches (High School Section)	1	1	...	...	...	...	16,319	3	9	
5	Hindi Book-keeping	1	1	20	25	21-70	23-10	712	0	0	
6	Banika	1	1	195	186	183-04	177-81	360	0	0	
7	Commercial Training	1	1	157	200	153-71	182-02	704	7	6	
8	Patwar School	1	1	14	13	8-75	12-21	1,063	3	9	
9	Lady Elgin Girls' School ..	1	1	300	220	149	133	1,580	4	9	
10	District Schools	36	35	1,627	1,770	1,165	1,210	9,520	7	0	
11	Private Institutions* ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,247	5	1	

* As these Schools are not under State control and do not maintain regular Registers, details of average attendance, etc., cannot be furnished.

197. *Bikaner House, Mayo College, Ajmer*.—The number of Bikaner students reading at the above College at the close of the year under report was 4 as against 7 in the previous year. The decrease in the number was due to 3 boys, viz. (1) Thakur Sheodan Singh of Garhsisar, (2) Kanwar Jai Singh of Jasana and (3) Kanwar Rup Singh of Bai, having been withdrawn from the College on account of age.

198. Kanwar Bhan Singh of Saukhu who, having passed the Diploma Examination, was sent in July 1913 to the Punjab to receive training in Settlement work under Mr. Leigh, Settlement Officer, Shahpur District, returned after completing his training there and was appointed Tehsildar in the Revenue Department, with effect from the 8th August, 1914.

199. *Dungar College*.—With the appointment of Mr. V. K. Mahadeo as Drawing Master in November, 1913, the teaching of drawing was introduced in the Primary and Lower Middle Classes.

200. On the retirement of Mr. Herbert Sherring in April, 1914, the Head Master acted as Principal till the end of the last session of the College.

201. It is much to be regretted that owing to the great delay on the part of the University of Allahabad in dealing with the question of affiliation, the first year College class had to be closed in July 1914. The United Provinces Government has, however, now been pleased to sanction the provisional affiliation of the College up to the Intermediate Standard for a period of 3 years, with effect from July, 1914. The question of re-opening the College class cannot, therefore, be taken up before the result of the next Matriculation Examination is out and a sufficient number of students offer themselves for Collegiate education.

202. *Anglo-Vernacular Section, Dungar College*.—Seven boys were sent up for the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University held in March, 1913, and they all came out successful, one finding place in the 1st, five in the 2nd and one in the 3rd division.

203. Owing to the scarcity of water at Ajmer, the Rajputana School Sports were abandoned this year. In the local Football Tournament the College team retained the Challenge Cup won last year, after a hard and contested game with the Ganga Risala.

204. The Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and His Highness the Maharao of Kotah, accompanied by His Highness the Maharajah, visited the College on the 1st December and 17th November, 1913, respectively.

205. *Hindi Book-keeping Class*.—Five boys were examined during the year under report and they all came out successful.

206. *The Patwar School*.—Five boys were examined in January, 1914, and nine in September, 1914, of whom 12 in all came out successful.

207. *Walter Nobles' School*.—There was no change in the Staff except that the post of an extra teacher was created in January, 1914, but it was abolished after six months, as it was not found to be really necessary.

208. The number of resident students in the Boarding House was 47 against 45 last year.

209. The curriculum of studies followed during the year under report was the same as last year. All the three boys who were reading in the 8th class passed the Annual Examination conducted by the Head Master, Dungar College. Two of them have now joined the preparatory Matriculation class at the Dungar College.

210. Religious Instruction is imparted daily half an hour before the school meets, while selected *Kathas* are read out on Sundays and other holidays.

211. In January, 1914, two of the students, viz., Kanwar Debi Singh and Thakur Dhaney Singh, were given direct commissions as Jemadars in the State Army.

212. One of the notable events this year was the holding of Athletic Sports for the first time in the month of December, 1913, for which sufficient provision was made in the School Budget. Voluntary donations were also given by some of the Sirdars and the old students of the school who showed themselves greatly interested in the Sports. The entries were good and the competition keen. His Highness the Maharajah and Sri Maharaj Kumar Sahib Bahadur with the Members of the State Council, Sirdars, and high European and Indian Officials of the State, were pleased to grace the occasion, and the whole event was a great success from beginning to end. At the close of the Sports, His Highness the Maharajah was graciously pleased to give away the prizes to the winners.

213. The Annual Prize-giving took place on the 24th December, 1913, under the presidency of His Highness the Maharajah. His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur and Sir T. Wynne, President, Railway Board, were also pleased to grace the occasion. His Highness the Maharajah made a speech expressing his warm appreciation of the work done by Mr. Herbert Sherring, the late Director of Education, Bikaner.

214. His Highness the Maharao of Kotah, accompanied by His Highness the Maharajah, visited the School on the 17th November, 1913.

215. The School was closed for three weeks in March–April, 1914, on account of one of the boarders having been found to be suffering from measles; otherwise there was no sickness of any kind in the School, and the health of the boys was good.

216. *District Schools*.—The post of Inspector of District Schools which had been abolished was re-created (para. 194) on the retirement of Mr. Herbert Sherring, and Mehta Sheobux, Translator, Mahkma Khas, was appointed to the post on the 7th April, 1914.

The Vernacular School at Tilwara was abolished owing to the very low number of boys on its rolls. The Banika School at Jhajhu was converted into a Vernacular School, while two new Banika Schools were opened at Hanuman-garh and Momasar. The total number of schools thus rose from 36 to 38.

217. *The Lady Elgin Girls' School.*—The services of the Head and 2nd mistresses, whose work was not satisfactory, were dispensed with, and new mistresses were appointed in their places. It is hoped that with this change in the staff the school will make more satisfactory progress.

CHAPTER XI.

Medical Department.

218. The Department was in charge of the following Officers during the year under report :—

Major C. M. Goodbody, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., from 1st October, 1913, to 15th August, 1914.

Assistant Surgeon Harakh Chand from 16th to 20th August, 1914.

Major T. S. B. Williams, I.M.S., from 21st August, 1914, to 30th September, 1914.

219. During the year under report the total number of dispensaries in the State was 19, including the Zenana Hospital and the Jail Dispensary, against 17 of the last year. The new Sadul Military Hospital was opened on the 28th February and the Zenana Hospital on the 1st April, 1914. Appendix X shows particulars of the relief afforded in the various hospitals and dispensaries of the State during the year under report.

220. The total expenditure incurred on the Medical Department during the year was Rs. 58,947 against Rs. 39,196 in the previous year.

221. *St. John's Ambulance Association.*—As mentioned in the last year's Report, several classes were started in the year 1911, and lectures were arranged to be delivered by Major C. M. Goodbody, the Director, Medical Department, and the Assistant Surgeon attached to the Bhagwandass Hospital, but the progress made was not such as to allow of an examination being held. Since then until July, 1914, the work was in abeyance owing to the absence on leave, due to illness, of the Director, Medical Department. In July, 1914, however, the work was again started. A First-Aid Class was opened at the Palace, another in the Dungar College for the students of that institution and the Nobles School, and a third in the Mahkma Khas. At the same time it was proposed that the Police and the various Regiments of the Military Forces should also go through the course, but owing to the paucity of staff it was not found possible to have separate classes for them. A combined Military and Police class was therefore started along with the classes referred to above. Rai Bahadur Babu Kamta Prasad, Home Member of Council, was appointed Secretary of the Association instead of the Director, Medical Department, so as to enable the latter to devote as much time as he could spare to the work of lecturing and examining.

222. *Vaccination.*—The total number of vaccination operations performed during the year under report was 27,726 against 28,898 in the preceding year, of which 27,553 proved successful.

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 4,244-11-1 against Rs. 4,240-15-4 in the last year, the average cost of each successful case being Re. 0-2-5 compared with Re. 0-2-4 in the previous year.

223. *Sanitation and Public Health.*—The sanitation of the Bikaner city and other Municipal towns, excepting Sujangarh, where cholera broke out in July, 1914, was on the whole satisfactory.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

224. *Plague*.—The State was entirely free from plague.

225. *Cholera*.—On the 26th April, 1914, one case of cholera was reported in the Bikaner City, but with prompt medical aid the patient recovered, and the disease did not spread further.

226. In May, 1914, cholera in epidemic form broke out in Sujangarh and some of the villages of the Tehsil. On receipt of information, one Sub-Assistant Surgeon and two Compounders were at once sent from Bikaner to check the spread of the disease. Wells and houses were disinfected and all other necessary measures, with a view to stamp out the epidemic, were promptly taken. The first case was reported on the 6th May and the last on the 8th June. No case or death was reported after the 9th June, 1914.

227. The following statement shows the number of cases and deaths from cholera in the State :—

Names of Places.	No. of cases reported.	No. of deaths reported.	Date of first case.	Date of last case.	REMARKS.
Bikaner City	1	...	1914. 26th April	1914. 26th April	
Sujangarh	11	3	6th May	14th May	
Kharia Bara	18	7	6th "	15th "	
Kharia Kani Ram	50	26	17th "	22nd "	
Bhimsar	4	1	6th "	8th "	
Sobasar	12	8	20th "	31st "	
Asarsar	50	19	28th "	7th June	
Salasar	7	3	30th "	5th "	
Ratangarh	1	1	1st June	1st "	
Nawa	16	10	3rd "	8th "	
Total	170	78			

228. *Small-pox*.—The State was altogether free from this disease.

229. *Vital Statistics*.—The table below gives the figures for the Municipal areas, including railway lines :—

Names.	Po- ulation.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per thousand of population.			
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.	
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Bikaner Municipal area ...	52,775	913	1,181	268	...	1,207	1,261	54	...	19.12	22.38	22.87	22.19
Municipal towns in Bikaner State ...	64,192	1,065	226	...	139	404	366	...	38	16.59	14.43	6.29	5.71

CHAPTER XII.

Public Works.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

230. Major J. B. MacGeorge, R.E., Superintending Engineer, remained in charge of the Department throughout the year under report.

231. The following new works were taken up during the year :—

1. (a) *Military Works*—

1. Sadul Light Infantry Barracks.
2. Store Room for Rifle Range, Ganga Risala.

2. (b) *Civil Works*—

1. Completing ground floor of Lallgarh Extension.
2. Additions and alterations to Kitchen at Lallgarh.
3. Construction of Lallgarh Drainage.
4. Construction of additional room on the first floor of Lallgarh Palace.
5. Additions and alterations to old Garage, Lallgarh.
6. Completion of A.-D.-Cs' quarters at Mount Abu.
7. Alterations to Bikaner House at Mount Abu.
8. Construction of drainage at Mount Abu.
9. Improvements to Kitchen at Mount Abu.
10. Improvements in the inner courtyard on the upper floor of Bikaner House at Mount Abu.
11. Several additions and improvements to Palaces in the Fort.
12. Zenana Porch in the Fort.
13. Hot water supply, Gujner.
14. New Bay of Pontoon, Gujner.
15. Improvements to Hanumangarh bungalow.
16. Improvements to Suratgarh bungalow.
17. Improvements to Talwara jheel.
18. Completing Superintending Engineer's bungalow.
19. Alterations to the Executive Engineer's bungalow.
20. Additions and alterations to the Electrical and Mechanical Engineer's bungalow.
21. Alterations to the Superintendent of Garden's bungalow.
22. Erection of Grain Silos.
23. Stone flooring in Dungar Memorial College.
24. Additions and alterations to the Veterinary Hospital.
25. Improving the site at the south end of Sursagar Tank.
26. Improvements to Sadar drainage.

3. (c) *Roads*—

1. Durbari Road.
2. Renewal of Processional Road.

232. The following works were commenced but not completed during the year :—

1. (a) *Military Works*—

1. Sadul Light Infantry Barracks.

2. (b) *Civil Works*—

1. Ground floor of Lallgarh Extension.
2. Additions and alterations to Kitchen at Lallgarh.
3. Construction of an additional room on the 1st floor of Lallgarh Palace.
4. Improvements to Kitchen at Mount Abu.
5. Hot water supply, Gujner.
6. Improvements to Talwara jheel.
7. Grain Silos.
8. Additions and alterations to the Veterinary Hospital.
9. Improving the Ghat at the south end of Sursagar Tank.
10. Improving the drainage at Sadar.

3. (c) *Roads*—

1. Renewal of Processional Road.

233. The more important repairs were :—

1. (a) *Military Buildings*—

1. Repairs to Sadul Light Infantry old Lines.
2. Body Guard Lines.
3. Office and quarters at Ganga Risala.
4. Old barracks, Ganga Risala.

2. (b) *Civil Buildings*—

1. Repairs to Ganga Niwas Palace in the Fort.
2. Repairs to stables in the Fort.
3. Repairs to old buildings in the Fort.
4. Repairs to Circuit House.
5. Repairs to the Victoria Memorial Club buildings.
6. Repairs to Hanumangarh bungalow.
7. Repairs to Suratgarh bungalow.
8. Repairs to Rajgarh bungalow.
9. Repairs to cook house and Zenana courtyard of His Highness' bungalow at Suratgarh.
10. Repairs to His Highness' bungalow at Deshnoke.
11. Repairs to Rajgarh Fort.
12. Repairs to the Bhagwandass Hospital.
13. Repairs to the bungalow occupied by the Automobile Engineer.
14. Repairs to the Executive Engineer's bungalow.
15. Repairs to all buildings in the Fort.

3. (c) Roads—

1. Circular Road round the Fort.
2. Culvert at Roadway between the bungalows of the Executive Engineer and the District Manager, Eastern District, J.-B. Railway.
3. Motor Road at Hanumangarh.
4. Proposed Culvert on mile 24 of Bikaner-Kolayat Road.

234. The following works which were started in the previous year were completed :—

1. (a) Military Buildings—

1. Out-houses of Sadul Military Hospital.

2. (b) Civil Buildings. —

1. Purda wall at Bikaner House, Mount Abu.
2. New bungalow No. 2 (State Engineer's bungalow).
3. Additions and alterations to the Revenue Commissioner's bungalow.
4. Additions and alterations to the Electrical and Mechanical, and Executive Engineers' bungalows.
5. Drainage in front of the Bhagwan Dass Hospital.
6. Mahadeoji's Temple on Sursagar Tank.
7. Railings on Sursagar Tank.

3. (c) Roads—

1. Approach road to Sadul Military Hospital.

235. *Expenditure and Revenue.*—The total expenditure on Roads and Buildings, including establishment charges, was Rs. 6,44,138 against Rs. 4,17,539-0-7 of the last year, and Rs. 4,77,504, the Budget allotment, as detailed in the following table :—

Description of works.	STATE FUNDS.			OTHER FUNDS AND SUBSCRIPTION.			Total.
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	
Military	Rs. 55,202	Rs. 2,096	Rs. 57,298	Rs. 6,352	.....	Rs. 6,352	Rs. 63,650
Civil	2,93,539	58,714	3,52,253	54,446	.....	54,446	4,06,699
Communication ...	25,706	30,386	56,092	9,136	.....	9,136	65,228
Miscellaneous ...	63,087	2,961	66,048	.....	.....	.....	66,048
Total ordinary ...	4,37,534	94,157	5,31,691	69,934	.....	69,934	6,01,625
Extraordinary ...	39,290	3,223	42,513	.....	.....	.....	42,513
Grand total	4,76,824	97,380	5,74,204	69,934	.....	69,934	*6,44,138

*This includes Establishment charges amounting to Rs. 61,836 in all.

236. The great difference between the expenditure incurred and the Budget allotment is due to the fact that the former includes payments on account of works done during last year and also the previous years that had remained unpaid for.

237. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 61,836 as against Rs. 41,000 of the previous year, the percentage to total expenditure being 10·62 against 8·0 in the year preceeding.

238. The cost of works constructed from Public Subscriptions was Rs. 69,934.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

239. The Department remained throughout the year under the control of Mr. D. B. Webbe, A. M. I. C. E., the Electrical and Mechanical Engineer.

240. *Central Electric Power Station.*—The total number of units generated was 6,96,924 and the cost per unit for the year was 1½ annas.

241. During the year under report, the Club sub-station was closed as the result of a scheme sanctioned by His Highness' Government, comprising, in addition to some other changes, the amalgamation of the said sub-station with the new sub-station at Nawalsagar well, thereby effecting a saving to the extent of Rs. 4,547 a year on the old system of working separately the Club sub-station and the pumping plant at Nawalsagar. As a further result of this scheme, the Fort sub-station was also closed, the Fort being connected for purposes of current supply with the low tension main from the Choutina sub-station. The sanctioned estimated cost of the scheme, which is known as the "Nawalsagar and Club Conversion" amounted to Rs. 12,191-8-0, and most of the work was completed during the year.

242. *Fort.*—The usual repairs were carried out and 10 lights and 6 wall plugs were newly wired in the "Dhupolia" Gate. Six are lamps were also permanently wired in the Karan Mahal (Throne room) courtyard and C. I. standards were fixed at the steps of Ganesh Deodhi.

243. *Lallgarh.*—11 new D. C. table fans were provided in the Palace and the wiring and the positions of certain lamps were altered over and above the installation of a few additional lights.

244. A complete Hot Water Installation on the most upto date circulating system was created in the Palace with a branch service to the Lallgarh Extension. Also, the Cold Water Supply system in the two Palaces was remodelled and brought upto date, with a branch service to the Guest Wing.

245. The ceiling dishes in the Palace corridors were replaced by larger ones of improved design and four additional cut-glass fittings were installed in the Hall.

246. The Kitchen was re-wired for 31 lights and one wall exhaust fan.

247. *Gujner.*—A complete Hot Water Installation along with that for Cold Water Supply was erected in the New Palace, and minor improvements and changes were carried out to the electric system in the Palace and other buildings.

248. *Bikaner House, Mount Abu.*—The Residence was completely re-wired and brought upto date with many additional lights and plugs. The A.-D.-C.s' quarters were also newly fitted with lights, and lamp-posts erected on the road and in the compound at suitable positions.

249. *City Lighting.*—The number of private consumers rose from 176 to 203, the total number of lamps and fans increasing to 6,355 and 374, respectively. The number of private factories connected with the supply mains has also risen from two to three during the year.

250. *Workshops*.—The following new machinery was added during the year:—

- (1) Circular Saw to take up to 36" saw.
- (2) Six-foot bed lathe of improved pattern.
- (3) Wood-planing machine to take wood up to 15" wide.
- (4) Electric hand-drilling machine to drill up to $\frac{3}{16}$ ". A grinding and polishing machine was also ordered; but it could not arrive owing to disturbed conditions in Europe owing to the war.

251. The average number of workmen employed monthly during the year was 173 against 162 men during the last year.

WELLS.

252. Usual repairs were carried out to the whole machinery at Chautina well and the pump was overhauled. A convoluted tube was sunk in the well to a depth of 74 feet, which increased the water supply considerably. The quantity of water pumped at an average of 18 hours daily was 5,12,60,625 gallons.

253. The bottom of the Jail well was cleaned to a depth of five feet, and necessary repairs were carried out to the machinery, which continued to work satisfactorily, yielding 1,66,90,800 gallons in all, working at an average of 20 hours daily.

254. The quantity of water pumped from Karnisagar well at an average of 12 hours daily, was 2,69,88,500 gallons.

255. The Nawalsagar well pumped 2,31,31,500 gallons in all at an average of 20 hours daily.

256. The yield from the Ratansagar well was 97,47,000 gallons at an average of 16 hours daily.

257. The following extensions of distributory mains were made :—

- (1) Railway Assistant Engineer's Bungalow.
- (2) District Manager's ,,
- (3) Executive Engineer's ,,
- (4) Band Master's ,,
- (5) Revenue Commissioner's ,,
- (6) House occupied by the Finance Member of Council.
- (7) Dungar College.
- (8) Garden in front of the temple of Shri Raj Ratan Behariji.

258. *Ice Factory*.—The ice manufactured during the year was maunds 2,889, seers $25\frac{1}{2}$, of which maunds 2.264, seers 4 was sold and the rest melted. The Ammonia Machine Compressor went wrong, and although it continued to supply ice, it never worked satisfactorily. Necessary repairs have since been carried out to the damaged portion of the machine, but it could not be tried during the year.

259. *Telephones*.—No new connection was made during the year. The following additions and alterations were, however, made :—

- (1) Telephone transferred to the house occupied by the Finance Member of Council from the Bungalow occupied by Major A. K. Rawlius, D.S.O., Private Secretary to His Highness.
- (2) House of Director, Medical Department, 2nd Telephone extension.

260. The total expenditure incurred on the Mechanical Department was Rs. 1,26,309-10-8 against Rs. 1,48,639-4-1 in the previous year, and Rs. 1,26,601-0-0, the Budget allotment. The details of the expenditure incurred and the income derived were as follows :—

Name of Head.				Expenditure.	Income.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1.	New Works	19,383 0 0	* These heads include figures of Expenditure on Staff and maintenance, which are excluded from item No. 2 "Establishment."
2.	Establishment	...	...	14,454 2 7	.....
3.	Water-Works	...	...	15,217 13 9 *	11,260 11 0
4.	Electricity	...	...	65,050 9 7 *	14,752 14 9
5.	Ice-Factory	...	...	3,643 11 0 *	4,760 13 3
6.	Workshops Stores	...	...	4,518 15 0 *	809 8 10
7.	Telephone...	...	...	1,563 13 6 *	.....
8.	Sanitary	...	...	2,477 9 3	.....
9.	Auction Sale	...	...	.....	6,838 9 10
Total				1,26,309 10 8	38,422 9 8	

CHAPTER XIII.

Post, Telegraph and Printing.

261. The Imperial Post and Telegraph Offices in the State during the year were as below :—

One combined Head Office at the Capital.

Six combined Sub-Offices.

Two Non-combined Sub-Offices.

Twenty-eight Branch Offices.

DURBAR PRINTING PRESS.

262. The cost of establishment during the year was Rs. 9,094-12-6 as against Rs. 8,209-1-9 in the preceding year.

263. The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 21,274-15-8½ against Rs. 13,725-9-4½ in the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 7,549-6-4, which is highly satisfactory and does credit to the new Superintendent, Mr. J. Framji.

APPENDICES.

Appendix I—Finance.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the

Receipts.

Serial No.	Heads of Receipts.				Actuals of Samvat 1969-70 (1912-13 A. D.)	Estimates for Samvat 1970-71 (1913-14 A. D.)	Actuals of Samvat 1970-71 (1913-14 A. D.)
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	OPENING BALANCE.				1,99,150 3 10	2,70,000 0 0	2,69,368 0 7
	<i>Ordinary.</i>						
1	Land Revenue	...	...	...	12,68,972 14 8	11,44,500 0 0	10,72,523 13 4
2	Irrigation	...	...	...	10,495 11 3	6,100 0 0	18,293 9 3
3	Customs	...	...	...	12,36,631 1 6	11,52,400 0 0	11,62,964 14 0
4	Excise	...	...	...	70,004 9 2	57,500 0 0	81,552 12 4
5	Minerals	...	...	...	86,011 14 8	1,16,450 0 0	84,618 3 0
6	Salt	...	...	...	27,449 2 0	30,000 0 0	44,807 4 0
7	Salpetre	...	...	...	52 0 0	.....	58 0 0
8	Stamp Revenue	...	...	...	49,130 5 0	43,000 0 0	57,154 7 9
9	Law and Justice	...	...	...	1,18,949 0 1	1,18,000 0 0	1,28,750 5 9
10	Registration	...	...	...	1,14,175 1 6	1,16,500 0 0	1,07,058 15 0
11	Railway and Telegraph	...	...	...	19,41,565 1 3	18,00,000 0 0	19,32,523 0 7
12	Sale of State land and houses	...	...	...	2,12,791 9 6	97,000 0 0	1,70,726 8 9
13	Durbar Printing Press	...	...	...	7,606 9 10	5,000 0 0	.....
14	Jail	...	...	...	12 14 9	5,000 0 0	34 4 9
15	Engineering Department	...	...	...	35,367 0 0	27,550 0 0	41,368 12 1
16	Karkhanas	...	...	...	8,770 0 3	9,000 0 0	12,790 2 0
17	Sheep Farm	...	...	...	581 10 0	400 0 0	602 7 0
18	Interest	...	...	...	34,678 5 11	45,350 0 0	32,439 4 4
19	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	87,036 1 2	75,033 0 0	82,631 14 9
	Total "Ordinary"				53,10,281 0 6	48,48,783 0 0	50,30,898 10 8

Appendix I.—(contd.).

Bikaner State for the year 1913-14.

Expenditure.

Serial No.	Heads of Expenditure	Actuals of Samvat 1969-70 (1912-13 A. D.)	Estimate for Samvat 1970-71 (1913-14 A. D.)	Actuals of Samvat 1970-71 (1913-14 A. D.)
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	<i>Ordinary.</i>			
1	Devasthan Department	43,121 14 3	44,928 0 0	51,997 9 3
2	Palace	5,29,639 12 10	4,95,757 0 0	5,00,326 6 1
3	Gifts and Rewards	37,669 4 0	27,500 0 0	46,413 1 0
4	Guests	9,255 0 2	15,024 0 0	25,632 6 7
5	Karkhanas	2,82,211 14 6	2,09,671 0 0	1,96,391 11 7
6	Administration :—			
	1.—Mabkma Khas and Record ...	1,29,027 1 9	1,60,328 0 0	1,73,935 6 1
	II.—His Highness' tour expenses...	37,241 15 0	22,000 0 0	41,230 11 6
	III.—Revenue Department...	1,55,394 4 2	1,92,715 0 0	1,51,164 1 1
	IV.—Financial Department	37,516 0 6	39,316 0 0	36,753 15 0
	V.—Judicial Department ..	17,619 3 10	51,786 0 0	51,666 3 3
7	Customs Department	64,199 11 0	76,200 0 0	66,119 12 0
8	Salt Department	7,188 11 9	8,096 0 0	5,716 4 0
9	Army	3,65,775 4 4	3,96,175 0 0	3,56,335 10 7
10	Police Department	1,34,541 9 4	1,49,262 0 0	1,21,787 14 4
11	Medical Department	82,123 3 8	93,837 0 0	90,171 6 6
12	Durbar Printing Press	10,961 5 6	15,971 0 0	15,008 10 0
13	Jail	23,739 3 1	25,231 0 0	28,672 11 1
14	Railway and Telegraph...	7,70,401 4 11	8,76,000 0 0	9,39,511 0 1
15	Works of Public Utility	21,182 6 0	15,000 0 0	7,706 11 3
16	Public Works Department	4,64,044 1 11	4,88,992 0 0	5,86,158 3 3
17	Electrical and Mechanical Department	1,39,481 14 1	1,26,601 0 0	1,27,415 13 0
18	Mineral Department	73,433 0 4	1,05,263 0 0	78,790 12 0
19	Education	55,516 9 1	73,266 0 0	56,916 9 6
20	Municipality and Sanitation	46,217 11 7	49,760 0 0	47,463 7 8
21	Sheep Farm	301 13 3	399 0 0	338 11 6
22	Vakils	4,717 4 4	5,644 0 0	5,701 5 9
23	Pensions and stipends	21,170 0 8	25,900 0 0	31,480 10 10
24	Compensation	13,754 7 3	46,816 0 0	48,723 13 9
25	Subscriptions and Donations	2,706 0 0	2,713 0 0	6,518 11 0

Appendix I.—(contd.).

Bikaner State for Samvat 1968-69 (A. D. 1911-12.)

Expenditure.

Serial No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of Samvat 1969-70 (1912-13 A. D.)	Estimates for Samvat 1970-71 (1913-14 A. D.)	Actuals of Samvat 1970-71 (1913-14 A. D.)
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
26	Interest and Discount	17,199 10 6	12,000 0 0	21,591 10 7
27	School of Music	2,519 3 0	3,819 0 0	3,299 10 9
28	Motor Cars ... ..	.....	16,350 0 0	41,132 7 2
29	Miscellaneous	1,82,348 2 3	1,20,663 0 0	1,75,622 13 0
	Total "Ordinary" ...	38,45,612 6 10	39,93,046 0 0	41,11,016 2 0
	<i>Extraordinary.</i>			
1	Railway construction	5,20,656 8 4	5,68,800 0 0	2,66,550 5 11
2	Revenue &c. written off and remitted ...	73,921 3 1	.....	6,390 2 0
3	Plague expenses	384 9 0	.. ..	376 2 0
4	H. E. the Viceroy's Visit (1912) ...	407 6 0	60,000 0 0	75 867 10 3
5	" .. (1913) ...	4,280 5 0		
6	His Highness' Jat to Shri Lakhasur Bhairunji	6,791 0 9	.....	569 12 0
7	Cattle fair at Hanumangarh	1,166 0 3	.....	1,302 13 0
8	Donation to St. John's Ambulance Asso- ciation ... ..	.....	.....	5,000 0 0
9	Donation to the Hindu University, Benares ... ..	.....	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0
10	His Highness' Jubilee Celebrations ...	2,97,344 13 8	.....	1,268 9 0
11	Settlement Operations ... ..	.....	.....	4,615 15 9
12	Expenses on the death of Patar Jiwniji	.....	.....	436 1 9
13	Subscription towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund ... ..	.....	.....	10,000 0 0
14	Expenses incurred in connection with H. H.'s. proceeding to the Front ...	.....	.....	11,748 0 0
15	Expenses in connection with Shri Ganga Risala's going on active Service ... ..	.....	.....	34 3 0
16	Subscription to Reuter's War Telegrams	.....	.....	905 8 0
17	Miscellaneous	1,952 8 9	.. ..	672 2 6
18	Delhi Durbar	6,543 1 0	.....	.....
19	Allahabad Exhibition	629 5 0	.....	.....

Receipts.

Serial No.	Heads of Receipts.	Actuals of Samvat 1969-70 (1912-13 A. D.)	Estimates of Samvat 1970-71 (1913-14 A. D.)	Actuals of Samvat 1970-71 (1913-14 A. D.)

Appendix I.—(contd.).

Bikaner State for Samvat 1968-69 (A. D. 1911-12).

Expenditure.

Serial No	Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of Samvat 1969-70 (1912-13 A. D.)	Estimates for Samvat 1970-71 (1913-14 A. D.)	Actuals of Samvat 1970-71 (1913-14 A. D.)
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	Repayment of temporary loan	1,00,000 0 0	.....	.....
21	Repayment of Khawaswal Jawani Singh's debt	6,154 14 6	.....	.....
22	Expenses on the death of Patar Partapiji	409 1 9	.....	.....
23	Repayment of Mysore Loan	4,16,185 12 8	2,40,000 0 0	2,40,000 0 0
24	Lady Hardinge Charitable Fund ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
25	Expenses on the death of Patar Caand- naji	400 11 6	.....	.....
26	Shri Lalgarh Fountain... ..	986 12 0	.....	.....
27	Contribution to Public Park ... ..	.....	30,000 0 0	.....
Total Extraordinary ...		14,45,217 5 3	9,98,800 0 0	7,14,050 4 5

Appendix I.—(concl'd.).

Bikaner State for Samvat 1968-69 (A. D. 1911-1912).

Expenditure.

Serial No.	Heads of Receipts.	Actuals of Samvat 1969-70 (1912-13 A. D.)	Estimates of Samvat 1970-71 (1913-14 A. D.)	Actuals of Samvat 1970-71 (1913-14 A. D.)
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Total Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	52,90,829 8 1	49,91,846 0 0	48,55,066 6 5
	Closing Balance ...	2,69,368 0 7	1,31,937 0 0	4,54,557 0 5
	Grand Total ...	55,60,197 8 8	51,23,783 0 0	53,09,623 6 10

Appendix III.

Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1913-14.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realised.	Number of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Mortgage	305	4,97,178 2 0	1,669 8 0	445	7,94,240 7 0	2,097 8 0	
Sale	701	6,08,124 13 9	2,908 8 0	631	7,00,970 6 6	2,846 4 0	
Will	6	200 0 0	26 0 0	4	11,900 0 0	8 0 0	
Bonds	22	64,302 0 0	98 8 0	35	18,723 14 0	52 8 0	
Miscellaneous	97	24,475 14 0	180 8 0	71	1,30,942 13 6	207 12 0	
Total	1,221	11,94,280 13 9	4,853 0 0	1,186	16,56,777 9 0	5,212 0 0	
Deduct Expenditure ... ..	.....	.....	280 2 0	.....	.....	279 14 0	
Net Profit ... ..	.....	.....	4,502 14 0	.....	.....	4,932 2 0	

Appendix IV.—Police.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial during the year 1913-14.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.								Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.												
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.			Simple.	Rigorous.	Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.																	
								Simple.	Rigorous.																				
1	19	3	4	7	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft over Rs. 50 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft under Rs. 50 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poisoning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	491	1,115	1,636	143	551	1,102	464	4	270	54	74	10	2	464	389	...	...	72	57	42	76	47	80	16	3	6	3	...	249

Appendix V.—Judicial.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the Various Courts during the year 1913-14.

COURT.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1913-14.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Chief Court	36	37	6	62	..	..	..	..	66	68	..	28	34	..	..	6	
Nizam's	432	466	101	671	55	60	3	17	816	907	264	105	393	37	17	91	
Asstt. Nazim's Court Bikaner	103	138	16	149	..	162	7	1	252	275	97	96	59	12	1	30	
Tehsildars' Courts	720	868	86	564	54	1,172	33	7	1,788	1,916	345	1,663	325	8	35	200	
Total	1,307	1,509	209	1,416	109	1,334	43	25	2,922	3,166	696	1,232	811	47	53	327	

Appendix VI.—Judicial.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts during the year 1913-14.

COURT.	Number of Applications		Number of persons and Cases.																	Remarks.
			Remaining pending at the end of last year.	Filed during the year.	Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.	Further enquiry etc. ordered.	Pending.			
	Confirmed.						Modified.		Reversed.											
	Persons.	Cases.			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
	1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	19	20
Chief Court ...	11	181	...	...	166	133	43	19	57	29	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	35	10	
Nizamats ...	4	41	...	...	25	20	16	8	18	11	2	2	...	...	1	1	5	3		
Total ...	15	222	...	...	191	153	59	27	75	40	3	3	...	...	1	1	40	13		

Appendix VII.—Judicial.

Statement of Civil Work showing the Nature and Value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1913-14.

COURT.	Opening year received Balance.		Filed during the year by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during present year.								Suits disposed of during present year.							REMARKS.												
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.								No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 but under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 but under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 but under Rs. 500.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	Suits for other rights.	Suits for monetary transaction.		Suits for landed property.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 but under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 but under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 but under Rs. 5000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.
											12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27												
Chief Court	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	Rs. a. p.	Y. m. d.										
Nizamat	1,35,236	4	9	19	28	22	20	81	...	20,108	11	3	1	3	6	...	2,49,255	7	9	0	4	25	
Asstt. Nazim's Court, Bikaner	52,545	9	9	1	385	27	128	103	...	239	...	67,084	2	3	0	1	10		
Tehsildars' Courts	1,20,026	12	3	62	995	78	137	316	263	442	...	12,630	11	0	0	1	22		
Total	6,52,270	5	3	73	1,502	122	24	294	441	292	763	...	4,72,320	0	3	0	5	23	

Appendix VIII.—Judicial.

Statement of Civil Work showing the results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1913-14.

COURTS.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the register.		Total		Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Nature of applications pending disposal at the end of the year.				Remarks.				
	214	279		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Muzamats ..	73	58	Rs. 2,54,535 0 3	155	157	Rs. 3,45,451 2 3	228	215	5,69,936 2 6	170	161	Rs. 1,25,271 6 9	58	54	1,74,711 11 9	29	18	7		
Assistant Nazim's Court, Bikaner ..	89	121	21,115 5 3	399	322	42,918 11 9	188	446	64,964 0 3	391	337	42,299 12 3	124	109	21,854 1 0	73	25	24		
Tehsildars' Courts ..	52	97	10,619 3 3	1,112	724	81,211 10 9	1,194	821	94,893 14 0	197	719	79,835 4 9	97	102	15,058 9 3	74	21	7		
Total ..	214	279	Rs. 2,86,329 8 6	1,696	1,293	4,72,611 8 9	1,910	1,462	7,58,941 0 9	731	1,217	5,47,319 7 9	279	265	2,11,624 9 0	176	64	38		

Appendix X.—Medical.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded during the year 1913-14.

DISPENSARY	No. of Patients treated			Results of Medical Treatment				Daily average		Surgical Operations		Expenditure.
	Out-patient	Indoor	Cured	Relieved	Discharged	Died	Remained	Out-patient	Indoor	Major	Minor	
Bhagwan Dass *Hospital, Bikaner ..	29,338	883	1883	17	120	24	30	232.91	39.01	417	1,992	R- 32,957
do. do. Churu ..	10,812	95	165	5	15	4	6	87.62	3.45	46	913	2,735
Ratangarh ..	8,946	57	40	8	3	1	5	10.30	1.71	25	696	1,775
Sujangarh ..	13,509	56	42	1	4	3	3	101.32	2.55	36	828	1,893
Sardarsahar ..	8,569	83	64	13	..	3	3	57.73	3.01	24	765	1,995
Remi ..	9,181	26	19	1	1	..	5	51.49	1.26	28	1,055	1,545
Nohar ..	5,520	30	26	2	1	1	1	48.80	2.67	23	692	1,809
Raigarh ..	8,260	33	24	3	1	2	1	53.96	1.61	7	584	1,319
Bhadra ..	7,304	24	14	1	6	1	2	54.29	88	..	217	1,190
Snatgun ..	6,044	51	32	12	2	1	4	26.33	1.15	..	561	1,409
Hannuigarh ..	1,651	10	24	5	4	3	2	30.99	1.64	..	188	1,267
Palace ..	7,881	..	..	..	..	..	..	51.28	..	..	418	2,258
Railway Dispensary, Hannuigarh ..	2,153	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.79	..	..	17	1,157
Jail Dispensary ..	2,171	57	17	3	1	1	..	9.22	5.02	..	..	47
Sadul Military Hospital, Bikaner ..	1,399	257	246	..	2	..	9	6.47	13.58	..	..	3,159
Palaut ..	1,301	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.18	..	..	..	292
Dungargarh ..	1,295	25	20	..	1	..	1	25.32	5.4	..	132	794
Railway Dispensary, Churu ..	3,762	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.64	..	..	143	1,116
Total ..	135,669	1,711	1,346	75	165	47	78	947.48	77.78	668	9,906	58,947

* Includes the newly opened Zoonar Hospital.

Appendix XI.

Statement of prices of staple food grains.

Articles.	Place.				During the last week of Dec. 1913.	During the last week of March 1914.	During the last week of June 1914.	During the last week of Sept. 1914.
Bajri	...	Bikaner	...	...	10	10	9	9
		Sujangarh	...	...	10	9	9	10
		Reni	...	...	11½	9¾	9½	9¾
		Suratgarh	...	...	12	11	9	10
Wheat	...	Bikaner	...	...	9½	9	9	9
		Sujangarh	...	...	9½	9	10	8½
		Reni	...	...	10	9½	10	9
		Suratgarh	...	...	12	10	10	10
Gram	...	Bikaner	...	...	13	13	11	11
		Sujangarh	...	...	12½	12	11	9¼
		Reni	...	...	11½	12¼	11	11
		Suratgarh	...	...	14	13	12	12
Moong	...	Bikaner	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sujangarh	...	...	6½	6¾	6¾	6½
		Reni	...	...	8	8	7	7
		Suratgarh	...	...	8	8	6	6
Moth	...	Bikaner	...	...	9	9	8	9
		Sujangarh	...	...	9	8½	7	8½
		Reni	...	...	9½	9	8	10
		Suratgarh	...	...	12	9	8	9
Barley	...	Bikaner	...	...	12	12	12	13
		Sujangarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Reni	...	...	14	12¼	13	13
		Suratgarh	...	...	15	14	15	14
Jawar	...	Bikaner	...	...	12	12	11	13
		Sujangarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Reni	...	...	13-12	11	12	13½
		Suratgarh	...	...	...	9	...	...